THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863. NO. 18.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE---Four Dollars a Year,

$2 00 for Six Months.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Miscellaneous.

ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

A PICTURE OF PIONEER LIFE.

THE scene of the present sketch is in the western part of Pennsylvania—the time, early in the year 1782.

At that period, and in that section, the incursions of the Indians had become extremely harassing and destructive, and neither man, woman nor child was safe for a single instant. The most brutal murders were every day occurrences, and almost every night witnessed the destruction of life and property.

The following is one of the many thrilling scenes which occurred at that period.

A small but substantially built log cabin was situated in the wilderness some distance from any settlement, and in fact from any other habitation. The little place was occupied by a pioneer settler named Joshua Kendricks, his wife Mary, and their son John, a bold, fearless youth about 21 or 22 years of age.

Long custom passed in the wilderness had accustomed all three of those persons to every danger, suffering and trouble incidental to such an out of the way and exposed life, consequently they were always more or less prepared for any sudden emergency, and bold and brave enough to encounter it with an unflinching front.

About dusk one evening Mrs. Kendricks was standing in the doorway of the cabin intently scanning the surrounding forest in every direction. She gazed about her with an anxious, longing look, and at length expressed her thoughts aloud.

"It's gittin' dark fast!" she said, "and both Joshua and John should be back by this time. They promised to be home by sunset, and it's now nearly night. There's nothin' to keep them away, neither, 'less they've fallen in with some o' the red varmints, and I 'spect some day they'll loose their skulps, and that'll be the end on 'em. I don't like to think about it, but I 'spose that's what I must look for, sooner or later. Well, the Lord be with them, and preserve them as long as possible." After a moment's pause the good woman added, "It's gittin' darker and darker, and afore long the forest'll be as black as a crow. I wish to gracious they'd come home, for I feel kind o' nervous to night—jest as if somethin' was goin' to happen."

At that moment a man suddenly made his appearance a few hundred feet off, running directly toward the cabin as hard as he could tear.

"There's Joshua now!" exclaimed Mrs. Kendricks; "and he's runnin' jest as if for his life. Somethin's wrong, I know!"

Mr. Kendricks dashed forward at a desperate rate. When still about fifty yards from the cabin, an Indian, running at the top of his speed, broke from the thick forest in the rear of the settler.

"There, I know'd it!" exclaimed Mrs. K., fairly jumping with the excitement of her feelings. "Hurry, Joshua, hurry!" she added, calling loudly to her husband.

Kendricks was now not more than a dozen yards from the cabin, and at that moment the Indian stopped, threw up his rifle, and took aim at the flying man. Mrs. Kendricks uttered a scream, and her husband halted instantly. At the same moment the report of a rifle rang out, and with a yell the Indian fell dead to the ground.—Instantaneously another person made his appearance from the thick forest upon one side of the cabin.

"Why, it's John, sure as I live!" exclaimed Mrs. Kendricks. "Bless the boy, he's saved his father's life!"

The next moment Kendricks and his son came up.

"I wur jest in the nick o' time, dad!" said the boy, grasping his father's outstretched hand.

"Sartin', Jack!" responded the old man, as he pressed his son's hand in return—"I'd run too far an' fast to have fit the bloody red skin, an' should have got the wust of it, as it wur, but for you."

"Well, for my part, I'm right glad to think you're both on you safe!" said Mrs. Kendricks, earnestly, as she began looking for you this some time. Come in to supper, now."

"But, dad, yer aint told us what's bin the matter," suggested young Kendricks.

"Nothin' mor'n usual, me boy!" responded the old settler. "I met 'bout half a dozen red skins as I wur comin' home. In course, they were out fur a fite, an' situated as I wur I could'nt help gratifyin' the ugly devils. I took to a cover at wunst, an' fit 'em fur sum time from tree to tree; but at last I had to take to my heels, tho' not afore I had made holes in a brace on 'em. Fur awhile the bull party follered me, but the ole man wur too tough an' spry for 'em an' at last they all dropped off but the feller you fotched down, an' he seemed determined to have my skulp. Cuss 'em! I wish ther wur a way o' teachin' 'em better manners! At this rate there won't be no livin' in the forest at all."

"But, if ther wur more on 'em, dad, it's likely they're not fur off, an' we'd better git under cover!" suddenly exclaimed young Kendricks, at the same time running his quick eyes over the scene.

"True enough, Jack!" responded the old man; "an' so a moment, but I'm all right now."

Meanwhile Mrs. Kendricks had moved off a little distance, and was bending down to the ground filling her apron with sticks.

"Call yer mother," added Kendricks, as he turned toward the cabin door.

The youth complied at once, and Mrs. Kendricks, having nearly filled her apron, straightened up and took a step toward the cabin. It was but one step, however, for at that moment the still air reverberated with the loud report of several rifles, and with a shriek the poor woman dropped to the ground.

"Merciful God!" yelled the father and son in one breath.

Instantaneously with the exclamation four red skins burst from the thick forest, and with loud yells came running on toward the cabin.

Maddened by the scene before them, Kendricks and his son heeded not the oncoming savages, but with a simultaneous movement dashed toward the spot where Mrs. K. had fallen, and to which they were in much closer proximity than the butchering Indians.

So rapid were their movements that they were but a moment in reaching the spot.—Kendricks steadily picked up his wife, and turning his face toward the cabin, called to his son to come on.

"I'll foller you, dad!" responded the youth; "but, I must keep behind a little, to fite the red skins off if they git too close. Quick! fur the pusses a' loadin' agin!"

True enough, the Indians had stopped and were rapidly reloading their rifles.

With the speed of desperation, and without looking behind him at all, Kendricks dashed on toward the cabin, his son closely following him, but not without repeatedly glancing back at the busy savages.

"On, dad, on!" cried the fearless boy, as he took another look behind him.

The old man reached the door of his cabin just as the red skins elevated their rifles. The next moment the Indians discharged their weapons, and with fierce yells dashed forward. Almost instantaneously with the report, however, the elder Kendricks was out of sight in the cabin, and the son dropped to the ground. Instantly following the discharge of the weapons, and just as the savages darted forward, young Kendricks leaped to his feet, and with a couple of muscular bounds landed himself almost inside of the house. Another moment and the door was closed and barred.

For some time the Indians rushed hither and thither around the house, uttering the fiercest and most diabolical yells.

After closing and barring the door young Kendricks turned to where his father was bent down over the corpse of his mother.

"Is she dead, dad?" he inquired, in low and trembling tones.

"Dead forever, me boy!" was the old man's broken reply.

"Cuss the bloody monsters!" cried the exasperated youth, clinching his brawny hands, "I've a mind to rush out among 'em, an' either kill them or be skulped in the attempt!"

"Wait!" responded the old man, rising slowly to his feet. "Wait a bit, me boy! Be cool an' calm;—yer see I am!"

The old settler was indeed calm, but it was a terrible sort of calmness—a mere holding down of the fiercest passions that ever swayed the human heart.

Meanwhile the four savages outside were ranting, and raving, and tearing in a manner entirely indescribable.

Deliberately old Mr. Kendricks walked up to a loop hole in the front wall, and removed the well secured plug. Placing his eye to the aperture he as deliberately surveyed the scene outside.

Meantime his son had removed the plug from another loop hole, and was also regarding the movements of the whooping savages.

"Thar's only four on 'em, dad, an' we oughter be able to wollop them!" said young Kendricks.

"So we oughter, me boy!" responded his father, "but twould'nt be half so hard a fite if we wur to shute a couple on 'em afore we sallied out."

"But, kin we shute the twistin' devils through these little holes?" inquired the youth.

"We kin try, yer know!" said the old man, "so here goes fur a ventur. Cuss thar red hides, if ary one on 'em escapes us I shan't live in peace."

"Nor I, neither, dad!" rejoined young Kendricks, fiercely. "They've robbed me uv a good mother, blast 'em! an' thar lives must pay for it afore we're done!"

"Cuss thar bloody picturs!" hissed the old man, setting his teeth, and clenching his brown, bony hands.

Kendricks and his son again looked forth—a full, bright moon lit up the scene, rendering every object perfectly distinct—and then drawing back simultaneously, placed the muzzles of their rifles in the loop holes. The next moment they pulled triggers, but the report of their weapons was only answered by a derisive shout.

"We'v missed 'em, dad!" exclaimed young Kendricks, in tones of bitter disappointment.

"Try agin, me boy!" was the old man's firm reply.

The beleagured settlers took another glance at their savage foes, and once more went through the operation of firing, the result being the same as before, the lightning like movements of the Indians preventing them from getting anything like an aim.

"It's no use, dad!" said young Kendricks, as his father and himself withdrew from the loop holes after several further failures, "we must either rush out an' charge the red devils, or let 'em 'scape us in the end."

At that moment a louder shout than usual rose up from the outside, and both father and son quickly sprang back to the loop holes. They soon discovered the cause. Six more Indians had arrived on the ground, as old Mr. Kendricks ascertained by actual count.

"That settles the bisness, me boy!" said the old man, in deep tones; "thar's too many on 'em now, sartin, to think o' makin' a dash."

"An' must the murderers uv my poor mother 'scape us at last!" cried the youth, with passionate earnestness.

"Not if I kin prevent it, me boy!" responded the old man in low, deep, and resolute tones. "I feel as much as man kin feel, with the dead body uv me wife lyin' thar; but I wanter make our vengeance sartin', which would'nt be the case if we wur rash enough to leave the cabin now. But, I've got an idear, an' I'll tell yer what it is."

The old settler entered into an explanation with his son, and then the two prepared to execute some plan. A desperate resolution was stamped on each swarthy face.

Arming themselves with light hatchets they speedily took up their stations on either side of the door.

"We've got the 'vantage, me boy, we bein' on the dark side!" said the old man confidently. "We kin see them afore they'll spy us.

His son assented, of course.

"We must strike quick and sure, though, me boy, or we'll get the wust of it," added the old man. "Thar's five uv them to one of us, yer know!"

"I don't care if thar war fifty on 'em, dad!" was the reply of young Kendricks, "fur I feel like a giant. I think uv mother and furgit numbers."

"That's right, me boy! but, don't furgit that yer must fite as yer never fit afore!"

The old man quietly took down the bar, and the next moment pushed the door back against the wall. With uplifted hatchets the two awaited what they knew must be the inevitable result.

Meantime, the savages were still rushing around the cabin in all directions. Three or four happened to be in front of the door, however, just as it was opened, and with a loud yell they dashed forward. The others repeated the sound and hastened after their companions.

On reaching the cabin door those in advance dashed inside, but only to have their brains knocked out by the quick and certain blows of Kendricks and his son. Almost on the threshold, and before they had a thought of what was coming, the savages were brained. With lightning like rapidity fell the fatal and unerring blows, and in the deepest silence the settler and his son performed their deadly work.

The savages rushed at the door of the cabin one after the other, the swiftest being first, and from that favorable circumstance the Kendricks were enabled to make way with one before another came up, and the bodies of half a dozen lay piled up inside the door before the red skins were at all able to turn upon the hidden slayers.

Of course, all the incidents of this desperate encounter passed with the rapidity of thought.

The last four savages, however, came up in a body, and with a simultaneous rush succeeded in effecting an entrance into the cabin. The moment they got inside their quick eyes discovered Kendricks and his son, and with a yell of rage they dashed at the resolute pair. The fight was brief, but of the fiercest character. Kendricks encouraged his son—the son, his father—the Indians whooped and yelled, and the blows fell fast and furious. The strength and energy of the Kendricks, however, seemed wholly irresistible; and though they fought like beasts of prey the four remaining red skins were no match for their white opponents. In a few moments the last of the savages uttered his dying shriek and tumbled over.

Wounded and bleeding, Kendricks and his son fell down exhausted. Strong, and brave, and resolute as they were, they could not have held out much longer.

"We've licked 'em dad!" cried the son, exultingly, though he was scarcely able to speak.

"Twere a hard fite, me boy! but you an' I struck for vengeance!" responded the panting old man.

"That we did, dad!" exclaimed young Kendricks, between his set teeth; "an', frum this night, I swar never to show a red man any marcy."

"Long as I live, me boy, count upon findin' me at your side!" rejoined the old settler sternly.

And they kept their word—day and night, for many long years pursuing the remorseless red men to the bloody death.

From the N. C. Christian Advocate.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The calamitous disaster by which Greensboro' Female College now lies in ashes, is known to you. The press has borne the sad intelligence to almost every quarter of the State. The high character and long standing of the College, its great efficiency in the noble cause of female education, and its increasing catalogue of students in the present exigencies of the country, render its destruction at the present time a public calamity. I therefore do not confine my appeal to the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this State alone, but to the friends of education generally.

The public voice demands, that the College be rebuilt as soon as possible. The people of Greensboro', irrespective of denominational association, demand it, and but one opinion has come to me from all parts of the State, and that opinion is—"Let the building go up at once." There are several strong reasons why the College should be rebuilt now:

First, the educational wants of the Confederacy require it. Our boys are in the war, and the male schools are thin, but all the female schools in operation are full to overflowing.—The country cannot afford to loose one efficient female school from the number.

Secondly, pressed as we are by the public enemy, many of our girls are refugees, and being driven away from the schools in the enemy's lines, we must afford a home and a school for them.

Thirdly, we had an insurance of $10,000 on the College, not one tenth the present cost of the buildings. Most of the College furniture, pianos and libraries, besides most of the doors, windows and lights were saved. These will, with the brick saved, greatly assist in the completion of the College. To defer building would result in the loss of much that was saved.

Fourthly, the expense of building now is very heavy. It must cost four or five times what it would before the war, but money was never so abundant, and thank God, North Carolinians were never more liberal than now.—With what we have saved, added to the liberality of our friends, it can be done now, better than at any other period.

With these facts before us, I confidently appeal to the generous liberality of the friends of education in North Carolina, for the funds to rebuild the College at once. We shall therefore address ourselves to the work of collecting funds for that purpose immediately.

The matter admits of no delay. I have not time now to visit every portion of the State.—Yet I will endeavor to call on every one who intimates an intention to aid us. I therefore propose, that gentlemen and ladies in all parts of the State inclined to help us, will address me by letter to this city, to the care of Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Editor of the N. C. Christian Advocate, stating the amount they will give for rebuilding the College, and when they will pay the amount. Cash contributions or notes payable in three, six, eight and twelve months, will be thankfully received. We beg our friends not to send us any cash by mail. Send us checks or promissary notes, or state what you will give, and I will either visit the parties, or make arrangements for collecting.

Are there not 100 persons in the State who will give me $1000 each for that object?—Several have proffered to be one one of a hundred to give that sum. One gentleman proposes to give me $10,000. I hear of several who will give $5,000, and surely there are 100 who will give $1,000. Are there not fifty who will give me $500?—many who will give me 400, 300, 200 and $100 each? A multitude I trust there are, who will give me $100 or less. Any sum will be gratefully received and duly acknowledged.

Let me hear from you, fellow-citizens, at once. Let us have such indication of public favor immediately, as will justify the Trustees of the College in proceeding at once to rebuild. And may your ready contributions be such as will secure the favor and blessings of that God who loves a cheerful giver.

WM. CLOSS, Agent
of Greensboro' Female College.

Raleigh, N. C., August 14, 1863.

[From the New York Times, 12th August.]

THE REBELS AND THEIR LEADER

Bad as Jeff. Davis is, he has served the rebels well, and they have no right to complain of him. He was made their President by unanimous vote. They had known him long and thoroughly, and could not be mistaken either about his ignorance, or his devotion to their principles. It is the judgment of the whole world that they were not mistaken. They could have found no man within their borders so consummately qualified for their leadership. Cold, reserved, imperious, he could be the tool of no man. Ever audacious, yet never rash; inflexible in his purpose, yet versatile in the use of means; of very clear apprehension in general matters, and yet the most bigoted attachment of the great rebel idea; of a temper of soul incapable alike of undue elation or despondency; of tireless industry, and of first rate executive ability; he was precisely fitted to be the chief of such a treasonable enterprise. The wonder ever will be not that he at last spoke at Richmond with the confidence of one able to stand against the world, but that any other instance of so prodigious a power organized from such limited materials, ever succeeded in long standing against such terrible odds and enemies. Davis has made no mistakes. What is to be the end of this war, no man can foresee; but if the North or the world is ever to be overcome, Davis has made it impossible that any other man should ever do it. Without his energy, his will and his sagacity, the rebellion would never have been organized, and but for his constant vigilance and inflexible purpose, it would not sometimes have failed. Our point is not that the rebel leader was perfect in his management, but that he was as nearly so as any leading man in similar circumstances can have been; and that therefore, he cannot justly be reproached, in any measure, for the failure of the rebel enterprise.—He has surpassed all the expectations his confederates in treason could have reasonably formed, and he is one of the traitors now, in this their day of disaster, as he was a year ago when, in the flush of victory, they shouted his name to the skies.

The simple truth is, that this rebellion failed, because it was impossible for it to succeed successfully, for any long period, with the mightier power arrayed against it, especially when that power had right on its side. It was certain, from the outset, that if the North should once really gather and put forth its vastly superior strength, the Confederacy would have to yield, sooner or later, unless it should receive help from abroad. The desperate efforts which have been made by its envoys to secure such help have all the while betokened a lurking consciousness that this was its only chance. In the earlier stage of the rebellion, before the first great uprising of the North, the Southern people would have sooner "brooked the infernal devil" to have set up a coterminous empire, than have endured Napoleon III. in Mexico. But ever since, they have hailed every step of the French Emperor there, and, at the present time, would even be glad to accept, not only his close neighborhood, but his direct protection.

We have no belief that Jeff. Davis himself, with all his traitorous spirit, would have ever entered into open rebellion had he not counted upon either a division and paralyzed North, or speedy foreign intervention against the national Government. Bold as he is, he otherwise never would have committed himself to an enterprise with such terrible odds against it.—Once in, of course he could not go back; and it is marvellous with what potent and dauntless energy he has ever since been fighting his fate. Accursed as he is for all the ruin he has plotted, and the sea of blood he has caused to be shed, we yet do not hesitate to testify that he has been as true to his work as his fellow traitors have to theirs. Having together sown the wind, they must together reap the whirlwind. They deliberately challenged their fate. Though it comes in a different shape than they expected, let them meet it like men. The cursing of their leader is pitiful.

GERMANS OF THE NORTH.

One of the most significant movements recently in that made by the Germans of the North. It had its origin at Washington, and as we learn from the Missouri Democrat, its prime movers are now employed in the Government Departments of that city. They propose to separate themselves from their fellow citizens, and form a distinct organization for political purposes. How entirely inconsistent this is with the harmony, safety, and general welfare requires no argument to show. One may congratulate himself that here within the South there is no such sentiment as would lead to so dangerous a position.

The address was issued in the German language, and the part which we publish below was translated by the Missouri Democrat. It is entitled an "Address of the National Central Committee to the Germans of North America on United Organization:"

The necessity of a German American organization, (it says) exists, without dispute. Without it the Germans of this Republic are the appendix of any particular party, without any will of their own, and are used as political slaves. Every separate, political, social activity of the German runs into the ground, as the local demonstrations in St. Louis and Chicago, against Hallock, and other former demonstrations in New York, sufficiently prove. The history of the Germans in America commands us to organize the Germans into a progressive power, and to elevate them to a more dignified position amongst the Americans. The Greeks and the Romans, as well as the British, have retained their nationality and language wherever they emigrated in large numbers, and have carried along with them Greek, Roman and English culture. The Germans number five millions in North America. Shall, then, the German spirit, representing, as it does, the richest literature of the world, neglect to undertake an historic role in this country? Has not rather every true German, who recognises the policy of honor and of principle as the only true one, the urgent task to unite and to work to reform the American politics, eaten up, as it is, by corruption and speculation?

We are far from wishing to form a "German National Party." We want to organize ourselves as Germans in America, and as Americans, with American citizens, on a footing of equality and fraternity for the common weal. But we will not occupy an unequal and ambiguous position amongst the Americans. The American Union Leagues grew to be an important political power, and are already sought to be used for egotistical purposes for the next Presidential election. Without a German organization we cannot control the plans of egotistical politicians, we cannot reconcile and unite, or offer barriers to Russian and Jesuitical influences. Our organization of all the Germans, we can alone elevate ourselves to a balance of power in the decision of all important political questions. As the Radical wing, we have to fight as well against the Democrats as against the Republicans, as well as treason and the rebellion. Our opposition is especially directed against

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The Constitution, the Union, Liberty and the happiness of the people, guaranteed by the Constitution, and secured by the Union, have been, always, and now, the watchwords of the people, by whose energy and patriotism it has been brought [illegible]

The undersigned, German National Central Committee, constituted under instructions from the German Central Society of this place, and which consists of the representatives of several States, has provisionally formed itself and taken the initiative in this matter. We hereby call upon the Germans of the Union to organize themselves according to the enclosed [illegible] in the capitals of the several States, State and Territorial Societies, and through [illegible] Secretary of the General Committee, Karl Ernst, Washington, D. C., or all such organizations. After their organization has been effected, the said Central Committee will, conjointly with the delegates of the other States and Territorial Societies, cause a call for a National Convention, in favor of which the Central Committee will resign its power. This National Convention will also start an English German organ.

To the name of the German National Central Committee.

{ A. J. GLUMER, of Iowa,
KARL ROESER, of Wis.
Colonel WILLIAM GRAHAM, of Penn.
H. ULKE, of D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1863.

POLITICS IN THE NORTHWEST.

A telegram from Indianapolis, 20th inst., says:

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of War Democrats was held here to night. All parts of the State were fully represented. Gen. Nathan Kimball presided, and Major Gen. John McClernand, General Dumont and Hon. Henry Secrist were among the speakers.

Letters were received from Hon. Lewis Cass, Gen. Logan, and Daniel S. Dickinson, all of whom expressed their sympathy with the objects of the Convention. Resolutions were adopted favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war, etc.

President Lincoln has signified his purpose to attend a Union mass meeting to be held at Springfield, Ill., on the 3d of September, but should business prevent, he will address the people by letter. The most extensive preparations are making to make this meeting the largest ever held in the West.

Gen. Logan addressed a large meeting at Salem, Ill., on Tuesday. Judge C. Mellvern was present, and Gen. Logan denounced him as one of the leaders of a band of traitors who were plotting the overthrow of the Government. Mellvern left the crowd without replying.

CIRCULAR—EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

THE Association at its meeting, in April, resolved to hold its next meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, on the first Wednesday in September. The state of the country, very different from what it was anticipated, at that time, forbids the expectation of a general attendance of the teachers and the friends of education; and many of them have expressed the opinion that the purposes of the Association would be best subserved by postponing the meeting. Concurring in these views and believing that they express the general judgment, I deem myself authorized to announce that the meeting of the assembly is POSTPONED to some future day, of which due notice will be given in the public prints.

J. L. REYNOLDS, D. D.
President of the Association.

FORGERY DETECTED.—The Charleston papers state that last week, officer Hicks, of that city, arrested certain parties who are now in jail, charged with abstracting from the lithographic establishment of Messrs. Evans & Cogswell several sheets of unsigned Confederate bills of the denomination of fifty and one hundred, with forging the signatures to the small sums, and passing them off as genuine. One of the persons implicated—who was caught in the act of signing the bills—was recently in the employ of Messrs Evans & Cogswell. The amount of these spurious bills in circulation is not known—the prisoners say between twenty and thirty thousand dollars. As the plates are genuine, and the Government signatures so various, the bills are likely to change hands many times before detection. There is, indeed, but one feature by which they may be detected, the red numbering at the top of the bill is written with a red pencil or red crayon, instead of with red ink as on the genuine.

BROOM CORN.—As many persons are engaged in the culture of broom corn, a description of the manner of preparing it for market may at this time be interesting. Care should be taken to notice when the straw of the head is ripe, and it will. The seed should then be carefully cut about two inches below the lower extremity of the heads or brooms, or at the first joint. If cut at the joint it will break. The best Broom corn is that which is cut when the green color the seed being mature. It should be cut six inches from the brush, and carried immediately to the barn and spread to dry in the shade. The next process is the removal of the seed, which is done by drawing the brush between the two upper ends of a V, with the apex of the angle pointing away from the operator, and fastening the strips of iron to a bench, and fastening the strips of iron to the sides of the V, so as to allow the brush to pass through the V, the seeds are detached. It may be proper to remark, that the sides of the V should form an acute angle. After removing the seeds the broom is ready for use, or are being taken to place it straight and smooth.

[From the Charleston Mercury, August 24.]

GEN. GILLMORE'S DEMAND FOR THE EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND AND FORT SUMTER.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S REPLY, ETC.

We lay before our readers this morning the demand of Gen Quincy A. Gillmore for the evacuation of Fort Sumter and our Morris Island batteries with the reply of General Beauregard:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH,
Morris Island, S. C., Aug 21, 1863.

General: I have the honor to demand of you the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, by the Confederate forces.—The present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my Batteries, seem to render its complete demolition, within a few hours, a matter of certainty. All my heaviest guns have not yet opened.

Should you refuse compliance with this demand, or should I receive no reply thereto, within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your subordinate at Fort Wagner, for transmission, I shall open fire on the city of Charleston from batteries already established, within easy and effective (range) of the heart of the city

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

To Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Commanding Confederate forces, Charleston, S. C.

The above communication was received, without signature, at quarter before eleven o'clock, on Friday night. It was returned with the following endorsement:

HEADQ'RS, DEP'T S. C., GA AND FLA,
Charleston, August 21, 1863.

This paper is returned for the signature of the writer. THOS JORDAN,
(Signed) Chief of Staff.

On Saturday morning the communication was sent back to our lines, this time signed by Q A. Gillmore. We give below the reply of Gen Beauregard:

HEADQ'S DEP'T OF S. C., GA. AND FLA,
Charleston, S. C, Aug. 22, 1863.

Sir: Last night, at 15 minutes before 11 o'clock, during my absence on a reconnoissance of my fortifications, a communication was received at these Headquarters, datec Headquarters Department of the South, Morris Island, S. C., August 21st, 1863, demanding the "immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces," on the alleged grounds that the present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction it is undergoing from my batteries seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty;" and that if this demand "was not complied with, or no reply thereto was received within four hour after it is delivered into the hands of your (my) subordinate commander at Fort Wagner for transmission, "a fire would be opened on the City of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective (range) of the heart of the city." This communication, to my address, was without signature and was of course returned.

About half-past one this morning one of your batteries did actually open fire, and threw a number of heavy rifle shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unwarned. About nine o'clock this morning the communication alluded to above was returned to these Headquarters, bearing your recognized official signature; and it can now be noticed as your deliberate official act.

Among the nations not barbarous the usages of war proscribe that, when a city is about to be attacked, timely notice shall be given by the attacking commander, in order that non-combatants may have an opportunity for withdrawing beyond the limits Generally the time allowed is from one to three days—that is, time for the withdrawal, in good faith, of at least the women and children. You, sir, give only four hours, knowing that your notice under existing circumstances, could not reach me in less than two hours, and that not less than the same time would be required for an answer to be conveyed from this city to Battery Wagner. With this knowledge you threaten to open fire on the city, not to oblige its surrender, but to force me to evacuate these works, which you, assisted by a great naval force, have been attacking in vain for more than forty days

Batteries Wagner and Gregg and Fort Sumter are nearly due North from your batteries on Morris Island, and in distance therefrom varying from half mile to two and a quarter miles; this city, on the other hand, is to the northwest, and quite five miles distant from the battery opened against it this morning.

It would appear, sir, that, despairing of reducing these works, you now resort to the novel measure of turning your guns against the old men, the women and children, and the hospitals of a sleeping city; an act of inexcusable barbarity from your own confessed point of sight, inasmuch as you allege that the "complete demolition of Fort Sumter" within a few hours by your guns seems to you "a matter of certainty."

Your omission to attach your signature to such a grave paper must show the recklessness of the course upon which you have adventured. While the facts that you knowingly fixed a limit for receiving an answer to your demand, which made it almost beyond the possibility of receiving any reply within that time, and that you actually did open fire and throw a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war, into the midst of a city taken unawares, and filled with sleeping women and children, will give you a bad eminence in history—even in the history of this war.

I am only surprised, sir, at the limits you have set to your demand. If, in order to attain the abandonment of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, you feel authorized to fire on this city, why did you not also include the works on Sullivan's and James Islands—nay, even the city of Charleston—in the same demand?

Since you have felt warranted in inaugurating this method of reducing batteries in your immediate front, which were found otherwise impregnable, an a mode of warfare which I confidently declare to be atrocious and unworthy of any soldier, I now solemnly warn you, that if you fire again on this city from your Morris Island batteries, without granting a somewhat more reasonable time than above con-combatants, I shall feel impelled to employ such stringent means of retaliation as are available during the continuance of this attack.

Finally, I reply, that neither the works on Morris Island or Fort Sumter will be evacuated on the demand you have been pleased to make. Already, however, I am taking measures to remove with the utmost possible celerity, all non-combatants—who are now fully aware of, and alive to what they may expect at your hands.

Respectfully sir, Your obedient serv't,
(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

To Brig. Gen. Q A. Gillmore, commanding U. S. forces, Morris Island.

To this a rejoinder was received yesterday afternoon, in which Gen Gillmore extends a confession that he would transmit his first "until H p m., to-morrow" (Sunday), in order to give time for the removal of non-combatants. As this communication was not delivered at Battery Wagner until noon on Sunday, it was not noticed that the date was 9 p. m. Saturday, and hence "to-morrow" was erroneously supposed to refer to this (Monday) night. This impression was very general in our community last evening But a few minutes before 12 o'clock last night the whiz of the first shell warned us that the ball had opened

CHARLESTON AGAIN SHELLED—SLOW BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER—CASUALTIES.

A little before 12 o'clock on Sunday night fire was again opened on Charleston, and from thirteen to fourteen 8-inch incendiary shells were thrown into the city The firing continued somewhat more than three hours, the shells being thrown at intervals of fifteen minutes.

There seems to be some mystery in regard to the location of this battery, which is bombarding a town at a distance of five miles. It has been asserted, upon apparently good authority, that the shells proceed from a mud fort lately built in the marsh adjoining Morris Island.—Others aver that they are thrown from a battery on Gadberry Hill, on Morris Island. And there are yet others who declare that the obnoxious battery is a floating one, which the Yankees run up nightly under cover of the darkness into one of the numerous creeks which intersect the neighboring islands. It is to be hoped that the mystery will soon be solved and the battery silenced.

Our land batteries were very active throughout the night, but whether their fire was directed at this Yankee will-of-the-wisp or at the batteries on Morris Island, we have not been able to learn.

The contest on Monday was carried on entirely by the land batteries, the fleet, which has not changed in number since Sunday, remaining perfectly quiet. The Parrott guns of the enemy continued to play both on Sumter and Wagner, but with less vigor than has been displayed on any previous day of the siege.—Up to 6 o'clock, p m., but 120 shots had been fired at Sumter. Our batteries on James Island took their usual share of the work.

It has been ascertained that a Captain, supposed to be Capt C. R. Rogers, Pilot and Purser, was killed in the pilot house of one of the monitors in the attack of the 17th instant on Sumter. This, perhaps, explains the circumstance that the fleet retired with its flags at half mast.

Among the casualties of Saturday on Morris Island we omitted to state the name of private S H Kingman, Company D, 5th South Carolina Cavalry, who was slightly wounded in the foot at Battery Wagner.

The following were the casualties at Sumter on Sunday:

Lieut S. Cordes Boylston, severely in the back

L. E S. Fickling, severely in the leg.

Lt. C. A. Scanlan, severely in the arm.

Private Henry Davis, Co. C, died on the way to the city.

Private Wm. Osteen, Co. D, slightly wounded in head.

Two negroes, severely in the head.

One negro, slightly in the head.

The last reports from Sumter state that there were but 150 shots in all fired at that fort on Monday. The wind was so high that the enemy chose rather to husband their shot than fling them away. A very rough sea kept the fleet in inactivity.

There were no casualties at Sumter.

THE PROVISIONING OF VICKSBURG.—"One who was present" writes thus to the Atlanta Intelligencer:

I find in the Selma Dispatch a statement that the editors had seen a planter from Mississippi who informed them that the assertion made that Gen. Pemberton was fully able to procure provisions in all "balderdash," and that the planters in Warren, Claiborne, and adjacent counties, either hid their grain or barged such exorbitant prices that the military authorities could not give it, the price charged being twice that allowed by the Government. In justice to the planters of Mississippi, and to clear their names from any imputation on their patriotism, I take the liberty of requesting a small place in your columns, for the purpose of stating facts that came under my personal knowledge. Among the many who offered their corn for little profit was Dr. P. H. Cook. He offered it for $2 per barrel, Government authorising the payment of $2 50, and the offer was refused. Again, Col. Bounor, Blake, of Yazoo county, had a very large quantity of corn on his plantation, a few miles from Vicksburg. He told the Government officials that if they could not pay him for it, to take it away free of charge rather than let it fall into the hands of the enemy.—His offer never was complied with, although there was corn enough on his plantation to have supplied the garrison of Vicksburg with provisions for two months. This is but a few instances of many patriotic offers that never were accepted.

THE MILITARY SITUATION OF CHATTANOOGA.—Military men, fully acquainted with the location and surroundings of Chattanooga have pronounced that point the strongest in the Confederate States. General Floyd, while passing through that city on his retreat from Middle Tennessee in 1862, is reported to have said that 10,000 men could hold the country from Bridgeport to Chattanooga against 80,000 Similar opinions have been expressed by the most experienced engineers in the army This is at present Gen. Bragg's line of defence.—His base is supported by the rich and grain growing States of Alabama and Georgia; the location is one of the healthiest on the Western continent; his commissariat is said to be ample; he has an army of veteran soldiers and the assistance of the ablest Generals in the Confederacy. His adversary, in order to attack him, must leave his base some 350 miles in his rear; cross, first, a plain of 150 miles, made desolate by the two contending armies in the early spring; then a succession of black-jack ridges, producing nothing but gooseberries and persimmons; then the Cumberland chain of mountains; then Wallen's Ridge, an elevation encircling the whole district of East Tennessee, but not sufficiently near Chattanooga to be used advantageously by a besieging army and then, in the last place, a broad and deep river presents itself as a barrier. Such being the situation, we have no fears from the army of Gen. Rosecrans.

Late advices from California inform us of the discovery of a very rich gold mining region in the San Francisco mountains east of the Colorado river. There is much excitement amongst the people there concerning this which they are pleased to denominate a new California.

JACKSON, Aug., 20—Gen Grant has issued the following orders bearing date Aug. 10th, for the government of negroes:

1st. Camps will be established for such free negroes as are out of employment.

2d. Officers of the army will superintend the camps Rations will be drawn for them from the Subsistence Department

3d. All negroes will be employed in every practicable way to avoid becoming a burden to the Government. Planters and others may hire them, giving assurance that they will not be run out of the lines.

4th. The Provost Marshal is to see that they are employed by some white person, or sent to the camps.

5th. Citizens may make contracts with negroes for labor by the month or year, finding them in clothing, supporting the infirm and giving not less than one twentieth of the commercial part of their crops in payment for such service.

6th. The Negroes are to be employed under the authority of the Provost Marshal and local commander of the post, and security will be required that they will not be taken out of the lines.

7th. Nothing in this order shall embarrass the Government in employing negroes.

From Suffolk.—Passengers by the train from Ivor, yesterday afternoon, brought intelligence that Suffolk has again been occupied by the Yankees. About 2000 infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a company of artillery make up their force.

The residence of the Rev. W B. Wellons, (who is now a refugee in Petersburg) has been taken for the Headquarters of the General in command, and from appearances, the place is to be again occupied as a regular military post.

Petersburg Express.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863.

☞ The enrollment of conscripts up to 45, in this county, took place at Winston, according to previous notice.

The conscripts have now been enrolled to the full extent of the law, and, unless this cruel war terminates shortly, the conscription will be extended up to 50 or 60 years, at the next meeting of Congress, regardless of consequences, as the army will be kept full, if possible, to meet the numerous enemy. As yet there seems to be no prospect of negotiations for peace, and the future looks dark and gloomy.—Shall we fight on and suffer until one or the other of the belligerent parties is completely exhausted and powerless?—It requires no prophet to foretell the fate of the vanquished party, under such circumstances. Better, much better, even now, to make an attempt to settle the question at issue by negotiation, upon honorable terms, than suffer the war to be continued indefinitely, and assume more gigantic proportions and the dreadful phase of a war of extermination. No time should be lost to hold out the olive branch of peace, and upon that party which spurns the attempt at reconciliation or adjustment of our difficulties, then will rest the responsibility.

☞ The Raleigh State Journal intimates that the *Press* has not the nerve to define its position.

Our readers understand the position of this paper very well. It is well known that we had the nerve to oppose secession so long as there was the least hope of preserving the Union, while the State Journal and its party were working with might and main to bring about secession, which has involved the country in the most cruel and bloody war. We had the nerve to tell the people the truth, that secession would cause civil war, the worst of all wars, while the State Journal was deceiving the people with the phantom of *peaceable secession!* We have now the nerve to raise our voice in favor of negotiation for peace, while the State Journal is in favor of prosecuting the war till the "last man and the last dollar is gone," without an effort of adjusting our difficulties by peaceable means.

If negotiations for a settlement of our difficulties, upon honorable and reasonable terms, should fail, the people would then be more firmly united, and make their arrangements accordingly. We hope the Journal understands our position.—We are for fighting with the sword in one hand and the olive branch of peace in the other.

RESIGNATION.—Gen. Daniel G. Fowle has resigned the office of Adjutant General of North Carolina, and Gen. R. C. Gatlin has been appointed, by Gov. Vance, in his place.

Gen. Gatlin is an old army officer, well informed in military affairs.

DEATHS.—Gen. John B. Floyd died at the residence of Mr. Robert W. Hughes, in the vicinity of Abingdon, Va., on the morning of the 26th August. He had been long afflicted with chronic inflammation of the stomach

Peter G. Evans, of the 65d N. C. Regiment, (cavalry) died in Washington, about ten days ago, of a wound received at Middleburg.

NOT EXEMPT.—The order from the Adjutant General's office exempting the commanding officer of each company of the militia and Adjutant of the Regiment from Home Defence duty, is revoked, and these officers are called upon to do duty in common with other citizens.

☞ Our thanks to Lieut. Brietz for a lot of very fine Irish potatoes. If would be well if all our friends would kindly and substantially remember the printer, that he might go on his way rejoicing.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

With the exception of occasional skirmishing, and the en to Richmond raid by way of the Peninsula, all was quiet during the week in Virginia.

Ex-Governor Foote has addressed a long communication to President Davis, in which he urges the removal of Gens. Bragg and Pemberton from the commands of the army, and the dismissal of incompetent functionaries every where. Several members of the Cabinet he also considers objectionable. We will copy it in full next week.

The enemy is reported to have appeared in some force in the vicinity of Suffolk.

From the West.—It is rumored that the Federals were badly whipped in West Louisiana, by Kirby Smith's forces recently. It is also reported that fifteen boat loads of soldiers left Vicksburg, said to be an expedition to devastate Northern Louisiana, and then to proceed to Texas. A Federal transport freighted with ammunition for the expedition was blown up by the explosion of a box of powder, and nearly 200 persons were killed.

Grant has taken a force from Vicksburg up the White River in pursuit of General Price, who has defeated the Yankees in that quarter. He has issued orders to the citizens of Warren and Hinds counties to return to their homes and resume their usual avocations, promising protection to all property except such as may be necessary for the army which will be purchased and paid for. He advises the people to regard their slaves as free, and contract with them for labor or dispense with their services,—the order to go into effect on the 25th August.

CHARLESTON.—The bombardment of Sumpter and Wagner still continues.

Gen. Sherman says that after Gilmore has taken Charleston, if he fails to lay the city in ashes, he will be sacrificed by his troops and superiors. The Northern people demand the utter destruction of Charleston.

It seems that the enemy, in their approaches to Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, advanced by zig zag lines to within twenty-five yards of our rifle pits. On Tuesday evening they assaulted the rifle pits in heavy force and took them. On the 28th they were strengthening their position at the rifle pits, 300 yards in front of Wagner. Detachments from the 51th Georgia and 61st North Carolina, consisting of some three hundred men, were in the rifle pits when the assault was made. The fight lasted an hour. Our loss was five killed and nineteen wounded. The Mercury of the 27th says:

"Sumpter is no longer a double tiered battery, for the defence of the water approach to Charleston—As a great artillery fortress its proud proportions are reduced to ruins. But the ground is sacred to Southern independence. The site is negatively valuable, and, with even the rifle and bayonet only, it may be held still from the hands of our foes. At Wagner the enemy's sap roller is gradually moving on, and the foremost Yankee battery was at least within long musket range of the fort. Wind and wave, however, still conspired to keep the fleet inactive."

It is said that 15,000 infantry of Meade's army were lately sent to Gilmore at Charleston. Charleston was shelled on Sunday night last,—no damage done. The enemy's long range gun bursted.

OUR FINANCES.—A letter from Secretary Memminger to Senator Hunter, says funding has withdrawn from circulation three hundred and eighteen millions of dollars, but that the amount of outstanding Treasury notes is still within the limits of the depreciation which he reported to Congress at its last session.

RAID ON RICHMOND.—For particulars of another on to Richmond, by way of the Peninsula, see elsewhere. The force of the enemy was greatly exaggerated, now believed not to exceed 600 or 800.

FROM TENNESSEE.—Rosencrans is said to be advancing on Chattanooga and Burnside on Knoxville, both in heavy force. It is even rumored that Knoxville has fallen, which however needs confirmation.

EASTERN CAROLINA.—It is reported and believed that the enemy at Newbern are about making a movement towards the interior of the State, in force.

In consequence of this movement, the authorities, in addition to the regular forces, have called out the Home Guard of some 19 counties east of Raleigh, including Wake, and are under arms.

Quatrell's guerillas, which we noticed last week as having invaded Kansas, disbanded at the head of Grand river, scattering in every direction. About seventy guerrillas have been killed so far, by the pursuing party. Lane is organizing a force to go into Missouri early in September. The Chiefs of the Delawares, Scioux and Fox tribes have offered their services to Lane. Over one hundred rebel sympathisers have been killed in Cass county, Missouri, and their houses burned.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK EXPEDITION.

We alluded yesterday to some of the results of the secret expedition set on foot several days since, having for its object the destruction of the Yankee shipping in the Rappahannock. We learned yesterday that the Navy Department has received a report, detailing the facts, and styling the expedition an entire success. Two steamers were captured at the mouth of the Rappahannock, one carrying 4 32 pounders, and the other two, of the same calibre. Some 17 Yankees were killed, and a few prisoners taken.

Considerable shipping was burned in the river, and altogether Captain Wood, commanding the expedition, has reason to be proud of the success that has attended it. Capt. Wood and his associates in this daring enterprise are mostly Marylanders, selected for their coolness and courage.

The following is an official confirmation, in part, of the foregoing facts:

C. S. S. SATELLITE, Aug. 23, 1863.

SIR: I am thankful to report to you the capture, last night, off the mouth of the Rappahannock, of the U. S. gunboat Satellite, 2 guns, 40 men; and the Reliance, 2 guns, 40 men.

Lieut. Hoge dangerously wounded.

Midshipman Cook and three men slightly.

Captain Waters, of the Reliance, dangerously wounded, and some 7 or 8 others of the enemy, one or two killed.

* * * * * *

Respectfully, your obedient serv't,
(Signed) J. TAYLOR WOOD,
Lieut. Commanding.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy.

CAPTURE OF MORE STEAMERS.—We learn by passengers who arrived in this city yesterday evening from the Rappahannock that on Tuesday last the party under Lieut. Wood, which recently captured two gunboats at the mouth of the Rappahannock, succeeded in capturing the fine bay steamer Louisiana, which used to run as a passenger boat between Norfolk and Baltimore. The prisoners found on board are stated to be on their road to Richmond. The transport Currituck, laden with coal and bacon, was also captured. There is a decided "raid" going on upon the Yankee steamers.—*Dispatch.*

ANOTHER PRIZE ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—We learn that our daring forces, operating on the Rappahannock, have, since their last report of the captures of the gunboats Satelite and Reliance, captured the gunboat Chuckatuck, of still increased armament, mounting eight heavy guns. It seems that our forces after taking possession of the above-mentioned steamers, manned them, and proceeding to the mouth of the Rappahannock, took possession on Sunday night of the steamer Chuckatuck Sixty two prisoners were secured with the steamer. The capture partook of a surprise, and we lost none as far as we have learned. Further than this concerning the operations of the expedition the "deponent sayeth not." The prisoners from the steamers Satelite and Reliance, arrived in Richmond yesterday They numbered 43 white, and 13 negro prisoners.—*Examiner.*

Repulse of the Raiders in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Aug. 28.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning, dated White Sulphur Spring, August 27th:

Gen. S. Cooper:—We met the enemy yesterday morning about a mile and a half from this place on the road leading to the Warm Sulphur Spring and fought from 9 a. m. till 7 p. m. Every attack made by the enemy was repulsed. At night each side occupied the same position they held in the morning. This morning the enemy made two other attacks which were handsomely repulsed, when he abandoned his position and retreated towards the Warm Springs, pursued by our cavalry and artillery. The troops engaged were the first brigade of this army, Col. G. O. S. Patton commanding. The enemy were about 3000 strong, with 6 pieces of artillery, under Brig. Gen. Averhill. Our loss is about 200 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. We have taken about 150 prisoners and one piece of artillery.

(Signed) SAMUEL JONES, Maj. Gen.

THE ENEMY BEYOND STAUNTON—THE WARM SPRINGS OCCUPIED.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

STAUNTON, Aug. 26, 1863.

As your telegraphic column in yesterday's paper announced, there have been for several days anticipations of a raid upon this place. On Friday last a dispatch was received by the commandant of the post, from Col. Jackson, that there was a considerable force of the enemy in Highland county, between him and this place. Gen. Imboden, who was near Harrisonburg, was apprised of this, and promptly moved his force to the vicinity of Staunton.

It has been since ascertained that about two thousand five hundred of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance at Monterey on Thursday last, while the Court was in session, and captured the Court and all attending, and about one hundred horses. Subsequently all the men were released, except Mr. D. M. Anvill, who was at the beginning of the war Commonwealth's Attorney for Barbour county, Capt. Myers, and several others. Mr. A had been once before in the clutches of the enemy, and had served his time in camp Chase. Instead of keeping on to Staunton, as was expected, the enemy crossed over to Huntersville, the county seat of Pocahontas, and Col. Jackson, who had been stationed there, after some skirmishing, fell back to the Warm Springs.

On Monday morning this place was thrown into considerable excitement by the arrival of couriers, stating that the enemy had driven in our pickets at Buffalo Gap, twelve miles west of this Immediately parties intending to leave commenced to make preparations for doing so; but there was not the slightest indication of fear or panic. On the contrary, never have I seen a more calm and determined community. The citizens, en masse, were called out by Gen. Imboden; but, even before this, they had rallied to the Armory, been organised and armed. Besides the convalescent soldiers, the citizens extemporized an artillery company and two infantry companies, and the cavalry Home Guard, formed on the preceding Saturday, was largely increased. The whole town presented an attitude of defiance. Men of over 60, with boys of 12 and 15, took their places in the ranks and shouldered shot gun or rifle with alacrity. By mid-day it was ascertained that the report of the couriers was incorrect, and the danger was not so imminent. The people were dismissed, with orders, however, to gather in the same organizations at a moment's call. Many seem to feel disappointment, mingled with relief, so keen had they become to meet the invading foe. This they will do, and I feel sure no small number of the enemy will find themselves able to reach our town. I learn that the county also is bristling in arms. This region has been ever prompt in our great struggle, and I rejoice to know that even men who have seemed slow before proved their true pluck on Monday.

Yesterday news came that Jackson, after a skirmish, had fallen back, leaving the Warm Springs in the enemy's hands. It was thought they were making for Milboro'. The Western train came down crowded with parties from the Springs, where great consternation had prevailed.

Escape of Prisoners from Fort Delaware.—Yesterday afternoon five Confederate prisoners: A. L. Brock and C. J. Fuller, company G, 9th Georgia J. Mahan, company D, 9th Ga; Wm. R. Glassey, co B, 18th Miss., and Jno. Dailey, co A, Stuart's Horse Artillery, arrived here from Fort Delaware, having made their escape from Fort Delaware on the night of the 12th inst. The narrative of their escape is interesting Having formed the plan to escape they improvised life preservers by tying four canteens, well corked, around the body of each man, and on the night of the 12th inst. proceeded to leave the Island. The night being dark they got into the water and swam off from the back of the Island for the shore.—Three of them swam four miles, and landed about two miles below Delaware City; the other two, being swept down the river, floated down sixteen miles, and landed at Christine Creek. Another soldier (a Philadelphian) started with them, but was drowned a short distance from the shore. He said he was not coming back to the Confederacy, but was going to Philadelphia. He had eight canteens around his body, but was not an expert swimmer.

The three who landed near Delaware City laid in a cornfield all night, and the next evening, about dark, started on their way South, after first having made known their condition to a farmer, who gave them a good supper.—They traveled that night twelve miles through Kent county, Del, and the next day lay concealed in a gentleman's barn. From there they went to Kent county, Md., where the citizens gave them new clothes and money After this their detection was less probable, as they had been wearing their uniforms the two days previous. They took the cars on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad at Townsend and rode to Dover, the capital of Delaware. Sitting near them in the cars were a Yankee Col. and Captain, and the provost guard passed through frequently. They were not discovered, however, though to escape detection seemed most impossible. They got off the train at Delamar and went by way of Barren Creek Springs and Quantico, Md., to the Nanticoke river, and got into a canal.

Here they parted company with five others who had escaped from Fort Delaware some days previous, as the canoe would not hold ten of them. In the canoe they went to Tangier's Sound, and, crossing the Chesapeake, landed in Northumberland county, below Point Lookout, a point at which the Yankees are building a fort for the confinement of prisoners. They met with great kindness from citizens of Heathsville, who contributed $120 to aid them on their route. They soon met with our pickets, and came to this city on the York River Railroad. These escaped prisoners express in the liveliest terms their gratitude to the people of Maryland and Delaware, who did everything they could to aid them. There was no difficulty experienced in either State in finding generous people of Southern sympathies, who would give them both money and clothing, and put themselves to any trouble to help them on their journey.

These gentlemen state that a large number of our prisoners at Fort Delaware have taken the oath and enlisted in the Yankee service.—The Yankees have already, from prisoners who have taken the oath, enlisted 270 men in the 3d Maryland cavalry, 160 men in a battalion of heavy artillery and 150 in an infantry regiment. To effect these enlistments they circulate all sorts of lies among the prisoners. The chief lies are to the effect that Gen. Lee has resigned—that North Carolina has withdrawn from the Confederacy and sent commissioners from the State on to Washington to make terms for re-entering the Union, and that Virginia is only waiting for Lee's army to be driven from her borders, to resume her connection with the Yankee nation.

They tell the men if they will enlist they will be sent out West to fight the Indians, and will never be sent South where there would be any danger of their capture. When a prisoner agrees to enlist his name is put down in a book, and he is marched from the main body of the prisoners to another part of the island to join his companions in shame, who live in tents there. He never comes back among his old comrades, for fear, as one of our informants remarked, "we should cut his d—d throat." They are jeered and hooted by their late companions as they pass out from them They are termed "galvanized Yankees."

Our prisoners are dying in Fort Delaware at the rate of twelve a day. Their rations are six crackers a day and spoilt beef.

Richmond Dispatch.

THE RAID ON RICHMOND.

The raid on the peninsula seems to have been nothing more than a marauding party in small force, or may be a feint to divert attention from the enemy's movement on some other more exposed point.—The usual quietude of Richmond, however, was considerably disturbed on Thursday night by the long and loud peals of the alarm bell at three o'clock. Friday morning, and by early dawn the whole city was in motion, and the militia in position, ready for the fray. We learn, however, from the Richmond Examiner that the excitement soon subsided and quiet and composure were restored.

That paper of Saturday, has the following:

A RECONNOISANCE TO BOTTOM'S BRIDGE—THE ENEMY RETIRE.—So soon after the news was received of the enemy's being at Bottom's Bridge, a party was dispatched to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and ascertain his strength. On arriving there it was ascertained that he had retired, and that the bridge was still held by our men. Soon after the enemy turned off, striking in the direction of New Kent C. H. Major Robbins with his cavalry fell upon the enemy's rear guard, killing two and wounding several, and pursuing him for some distance.

The first accounts we had of the affair at Bottom's Bridge turns out, as is usually the case, to have been much exaggerated by the couriers. It is now said the affair was not so disastrous to us as was first believed and that Lieutenant Jeter, who was in command of our forces there, was not killed. We hear of one man killed, whose name we could not learn, by the premature discharge of a gun in the hands of another. A running fire is said to have taken place between our men and the enemy's guard, and is said to have been kept up quite with a great spirit until our forces were forced to a rapid retreat from the overpowering forces of the enemy.

Our men hold Bottom's Bridge last night and there were no signs of the enemy up to the time of the last scouts leaving.

THE CLOSE OF THE DAY—THE LATEST OF THE RAID.

Last night all was quiet. The excitement had all subsided, and the day, which was ushered in with so much alarm and excitement, closed as quietly as if nothing had happened. All fears of the Yankee were dissipated, and the whole thing was regarded by the people as

another cry of "wolf." Many persons seem to think that the demonstration was a mere feint of the enemy to cover other movements he may have in contemplation. The militia still remained out last night on duty, but unless some new movements of the enemy transpire, they will probably return and be discharged from duty in the course of to-day. The whole affair seems to be over, and our city is settling down to its usual state of quiet.

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT NEAR WILMINGTON.

The Wilmington Journal of Monday publishes the following account of the recent engagement near that city:

Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, the large steam frigate Minnesota and six gunboats, steamed suddenly from their usual anchorage to the wreck of the Hebe, some nine miles north of Fort Fisher, and commenced a terrific bombardment of the surrounding shore, throwing at one time 30 shells a minute. There were two small guns and a detachment of about fifty men under Capt. Munn, guarding the wreck upon which all work had ceased, it being Sunday. These guns were on the crest of a hill with no parapet in front, save a few feet of earth. The detachments at the guns responded bravely and fired with coolness and courage, until the Whitworth was dismounted by a shot, and the other field piece was buried in the sand. After the first terrific fire from the seven ships, the enemy attempted a landing, but were repulsed, one of their number being killed outright by a rifle ball. After this failure the ships opened a fiercer bombardment of shell, shot, grape and canister, the Minnesota discharging broadside after broad side, and effected a landing above our men. Captain Munn seeing this, and his men having emptied their cartridge boxes upon the enemy, retired. The Whitworth could not be brought off, but its breech was taken off and buried. Our casualties were private Holland, of Munn's company, killed instantly with Parrott shell; private Singletary, of same company, wounded; Lieut Benton and Corporal Hockaday, of Whitworth detachment, wounded. The enemy after landing guarded the wreck with their ships while carrying off some articles found on the shore. They got frightened in their work, however, and set fire to the Hebe's boat, and to most of the cloth and blankets on the shore, the gun carriage, &c., and retired to their vessels, but keeping close in until dark. Reinforcements were sent immediately from the Fort, but as they had no artillery they could not disturb the vessels, and could only keep the enemy under their guns.

The houses, and fences, and woods in the neighborhood were riddled with shot and shell. Four shot passed through Mr. James Burris' house. The hills around the wreck were furroughed like a ploughed field. Our forces had quiet possession of the wreck last evening, and all is quiet to day.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND—THE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS THERE

Johnson's Island, the new Yankee prison, not heard of till lately in the Confederate States, is thus described in the Chicago Tribune:

This beautiful island, which the rebels and the Copperheads call "Lincoln's Bastile," is situated in the bosom of Lake Erie, near the west end, and in full view of Sandusky city, Ohio.

Immediately after the commencement of the war the United States rented thirty acres of land lying southwest and facing upon the bay, at an annual cost of $690, during the continuance of the rebellion. They then enclosed fourteen acres with a board fence fourteen feet high, erecting within two rows of barracks which, with other buildings, officers' and soldiers' quarters, hospital and commissary accommodations, cost $40,000.

By the side of the fence, four feet from the top, a platform is erected, four feet wide, that is patrolled by sentinels continually.—The number upon it is eighteen, who are relieved every two hours, each soldier performing eight hours' guard duty each twenty four hours, with loaded guns. They watch the movements of prisoners continually. If one passes beyond prescribed limits he is ordered to "halt" If he obeys, well; if the command is disregarded the soldier fires with deliberate aim at the breast. The prisoner fully understands that he "disobeys an order at his peril."

Although between five and six thousand rebel prisoners have been confined on this island since the commencement of the rebellion, not one has yet escaped. The grounds prepared by the Government possess more comforts in the purity of atmosphere, open space, large sleeping apartments, and facilities for bathing and cleanliness, than any other prison in the United States. So extensively is this fact known in the rebel army that large numbers, when captured, express an earnest desire "to be sent to Johnson's Island," rather than be confined at any other place.

At the northeast and southeast corners of the enclosure are two blockhouses, each containing a 12-pounder howitzer, which are constantly loaded and manned by six men. The guns are so situated that they can be directed to any desired point.

The gates upon the south side are opened and the prisoners, in squads, permitted to go to the lake shore, where they can walk eight rods upon the rocks, with the water not more than five feet deep. Each in turn once in four days visits the lake if he chooses, and good swimmers have an opportunity to test their skill in aquatic exercises, taking care to keep within the range of the guard's gun, always at command, should any attempt to reach the opposite shore, three miles distant.

The island has a garrison of four hundred soldiers under the command of Major Pearson, who has had charge of the island since it became a rendezvous for prisoners.

MARRIED:

In this place, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. F. R. Holland, Mr. JOHN I. NISSEN and Miss LEONORA EBERT, of this place.

Also, on the 1st inst., by the Rt. Rev. Geo. F. Bahnson, Dr. W. H. WHEELER and Miss ADDIE M. SHOBER, all of this place.

DIED:

In Bethania, Forsyth County, on Sunday the 30th inst., J. BENJAMIN CHITTY, aged 29 years and 2 months.

"Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep!
From which none ever wake to weep.
A calm and undisturbed repose,
Unbroken by the last of foes.

Asleep in Jesus! peaceful rest!
Whose waking is supremely blest:
No fear, no woe shall dim that hour
That manifests a Saviour's power."

COMMUNICATION.

For the Press.

MR. EDITOR:—You will oblige your many readers, and the friends and relatives of the sufferers in the late Gettysburg fight, of the 2nd N. C. Battalion, by publishing the following list of casualties:

Field and Staff.—Lt Col H L Andrews, killed; Major J M Hancock severely wounded in the chest, and in the hands of the enemy.

Co. A, Lt J B Tucker, commanding.

Killed.—James P Wilks.

Wounded.—Lt J B Tucker, left leg; Lt Ed Smith, left thigh; Sergt Leak, left foot; Corp Jas M Francis, left foot; Corp Jas O Hill, slight in the face; Privates W S Ray, foot; Caleb Francis, in hip: George A Simmons, head and thigh; Thomas Hill, head, W S Hill, arm; Wm Cooper, hip; G H Tucker, hand; Wm A Sims, shoulder; J H Williams, head; Isaac Mabe, leg; William Southern, hip.

Missing.—John East, Sergt James M Francis, G M Manning, Wm J Chatham, Asa Nunn, Wm C Smith, John McHone, E B Simmons.

1 killed, 16 wounded, 8 missing.

Co. B, Capt Norman, commanding.

Killed.—Lt Wm A Bray, Sergt David McKinney, Sergt A J Hodges, Sergt Jno W Ashburn, Corpl James H Baker, Privates T A Hait, Isaac Mabe, Dudly Coe, and M R Hallyfield.

Wounded.—Capt L J Norman, slight in the face; Lt N D Laffoon, ancle; Lt Jas Sayers, Privates Henry Bass, hand; Ruben Dennigen, thigh severely; J R Bargett, thigh and leg; Enoch King, thigh slight; Wm Bates, shoulder; J L Gilaspy, face severely; Isaac Copeland, leg; Henry Whitaker, arm; Isaac Kidd, leg; R F Bray, thigh; Wm McHone, foot; W B Melton, foot; M A Harris, leg and foot; Jas Shinall, foot.

Missing.—G L Davis, A N McGee, David Linville, Henry Linville, John Hancock and James Bane.

9 killed, 17 wounded, 6 missing.

Co. D, Capt Edward Smith commanding.

Killed.—Sergt W T Wallis, Corpl Thos E Crocker, Privates F J Stuart, A J Beam, O N Shoemaker.

Wounded.—Lt Wm H McClure, Corpl M L Cox, slight; Corpl Wm O Head, severely; Privates Allen Blackstock, slight; G Blanton, severely; J A Crocker, severely; Wm C Copeland, slight; Green B Gaines, severely; John Harris, severely; Caleb J Herndon, slight; T J Jones, severely; T J Nichals, severely; Henry Prewit, severely; L Rakestraws, slight; H W Sherill, slight; J M Thacker, slight; Isaac Thacker, slight; S Thomas, slight.

Missing.—Marcus Wilkins.

5 killed, 19 wounded, 1 missing.

Co. E, Capt Tucker commanding.

Killed.—Privates B Caldwell, C C Hicks, J W Janell.

Wounded.—Lt J W Hudson, head and shoulders; Sergt A J Chunn, hand; Privates H M Brakefield, shoulder; J F Chunn, shoulder severely; Ashby Crews, hip, severely; W M Cox, heel; Anthey Davis, back and foot severely; J H Florence, leg; W H Green, leg; G W Jenkins, thigh; G W Keg, arm; G A Lindsay, knee; C P Munak, shoulder; H L McCalles, arm; K H Page, back; J R Pickels, leg.

Missing.—Capt. J. J. Tucker, Lt J W Lee, Corpl R P Brown, H N Brakefield, R A Adcock, J T Florence, J F Hall, D A Huasen, A Munak, Mark Roe, H Smith, T J Wills. Total loss 30.

Co. F, Sergt Veach commanding.

Killed. Corpl E W Richardson, Privates Miles S Caner, H C Cox, Green Little, F B Woodburn and Henry Davis.

Wounded.—Sergt A Richardson, Corpl Enoch Woodell, Privates John Sexton, D Boon, B F Stead, John Presnell, Hugh Wilson, W F Lane, E Smith.

Missing.—Lewis Cagle, George Cagle, Wm Cox, A D Tank, A Smith and D Rich.

6 killed, 9 wounded, 6 missing.

Co. G, Capt H C Wheeler commanding.

Killed.—Lt Ralph Gorrell, Privates Wm Hedgecock, Randall Richards and Randall Saunders.

Wounded.—Capt H C Wheeler, thighs and arm, arm amputated; Sergt J V Kennedy, neck, hips and foot, severely; Sergt Aaron Pickard, head; J A J Brown, leg amputated; Harrison Craven, slight; Geo Clodfelter, leg slight; J R Davis, slight; A L Davis, neck and thigh severely; C A Fishel, leg amputated; James Fishel, severely; Lewis Kiger, heel slight; Wesly Snider, leg amputated; W Mitchel, leg slight; Lewis Mock, leg severely; Philip Sanders, hip slight; Jonathan Welch, hips severely.

Missing—Corpl W P Wilbourn.

4 killed, 16 wounded, 1 missing.

Co. H, Capt Van Brown commanding.

Killed.—Sergt J J Brown, Privates T W Askew, Wm W Evans, Wm F Price and J E White.

Wounded. Lt S A J Lusk, Lt J N Duckett, thigh slight; Lt J W Askew, chest and foot mortally; Sergt J W Glance, head slight; Corpl D P Lusk, arm slight; Privates T P Askew, hand slight; Wm Arrowood, chin slight; Wm A Osgdell, shoulder slight; J R Osgdell, foot slight, Solomon Davis, hand severely; L D Davis, head severely; L E Ledford, foot slight; S E Ledford, foot; A J Roberts, head slight; M J Moore, thigh severely; Jacob Smith, head slight; S J Lexton, arm severely; David Thomas, knee slight; Joseph Wood, chest slight; Hiram Gentry, hand; Solomon Ledford, slight; J A Keener, slight; A P Hill, slight; Wm J Plemons, slight; John Stanly, hips mortally; Wm M Osgdell, slightly; W A Davis, thigh severely.

Missing.—Harrison Davis and Merritt Parris.

5 killed, 27 wounded, 2 missing.

The above is as accurate a list as can be made out by the commanders of each company. Respectfully, &c.,

J. S. SWAIM.

Spirit of the Age will please copy.

THE CURRENCY—LETTER FROM SECRETARY MEMMINGER.

The following letter from Secretary Memminger to Senator Hunter, relative to the currency, is published:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, August 24, 1863.

HON. R. M. T. *Hunter*, Lloyds, Va:

SIR—In reply to your inquiries about the finances, I send you a condensed statement of the issue of Treasury notes, and of the funding operations of the Treasury. You will see from this statement that the funding has been eminently successful; and you will learn, also, that the amount of outstanding Treasury notes is still within the limits of the depreciation which I reported to Congress at the last session. My report then estimated the amount of circulation which the country could probably bear at $150,000,000.

The statement now made shows that the outstanding Treasury notes used as general currency amounted almost to three times this amount. But, when it is considered that a very large portion of these notes are across the Mississippi, it will be apparent that in the Atlantic States the estimate of three to one is rather over than under the mark. Two absorbents are now added which will keep down the excess from new issues—namely: the taxes and the sale of cotton bonds—and when the tax in kind begins to contribute its portion to the support of the army there is every reason to believe that the currency can be well sustained.

It is obvious, from this statement, that the popular notion of estimating the value of the currency by a comparison with gold, is altogether fallacious; for, while the actual volume of currency has only been increased three fold, its proportion to gold rates at more than double that amount. The fact is, as you well know, that, situated as we are, gold is as much a commercial commodity as pistareen or tin, and its price is governed by the law of demand and supply. As I have already shown, in the report referred to, wheat and corn afford much more reliable standards of value when their price is not controlled by some local obstruction; and, by referring to these, it will be seen that the currency has maintained itself at the ratio which the outstanding issues indicate. You will perceive by the statement that, uniting all the various appliances for funding, there has been funded in bonds $232,404,670, to which, according to estimate, there is yet to be added about $70,000,000 more, which are yet in the hands of the Treasury officers to be funded, making in all about $302,000,000. Add to this $15,442,000, deposited in the five per cent. call loan, and we have an aggregate of nearly $318,000,000 withdrawn from the currency.

This result is certainly very favorable, and shows that the measures adopted by Congress have been quite as successful as any of us had anticipated. It is somewhat remarkable that the Yankee Government should have adopted exactly the same measures, for withdrawing their circulation, and, according to a statement published in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for July, they have funded, in call loan and bonds, not more than $200,000,000.

These figures show that there is no reason for distrust as to our currency; and if, when Congress meets, you will all address yourselves vigorously to measures which will restrain its further increase, we shall be fully able to maintain our cause. I would suggest to you two matters for consideration: One is the export duty which I proposed, and the other is a renewal of the call loan for all Treasury notes upon the same principle with the six per cent. call loan which was reported at the last session.

It is worth the experiment to try whether, by allowing a deposit in the Treasury, on interest, we may not be able to attract and retain there all the Treasury notes not actually required for circulation.

Very truly, yours,
C. G MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of Outstanding Treasury Notes, August, 8, 1863.

Total of all kinds of General Currency Notes,	$523,114,406
Estimated on hand for cancellation,	70,131,600
	$452,979,806
And probably beyond the Mississippi,	150,000,000
	$302,979,800

Statement of Bonds into which Currency has been Funded, including avails of the Produce Loan.

Total of 100 million loan,	$100,000,000
Funded since Feb 20, 1863,	124,318,370
Funded of notes, May 16, 1861,	8,086,300
	$232,404,670
On hand to be funded, by estimate,	70,000,000
Total funded,	$302,404,670
Five per cent call, partly funded,	15,442,000
Total,	$317,846,670

YANKEE ACCOUNTS FROM VICKSBURG.

The New York World has a long letter from Vicksburg, from which the following interesting paragraphs are taken:

The stranger who visited this place three years ago would never be able to recognize it in the desert heat, sirocco dust, and more than babel confusion.

The town houses of to-day fully compare with the charming residences of then; and the confusion, anxiety, almost despair of a province famished, is the sad sight that meets the eye of the visitor now.

There is no business save that done by sutlers and commissioners. All stores are closed, and a silence sits upon commerce as though universal death had sounded a knell over half a people.

It seems to be the policy of the general of this department to effect what he was instructed by the department at Washington to attempt six months ago, namely, the expulsion of the "Jews." It was one of the few righteous orders originating in Washington, but with the usual vascillation of the same quarters, was rescinded and the odium was cast upon the commander. Had he been a political, instead of a patriotic general, there would have been explanations to "go before the people." If trade was opened now, there would be ten thousand of the dependents of Shem here, clogging the wheels of war, and like vultures at the carcass, no other bird dare venture near. War now, and trade hereafter, seems to be the motto of General Grant.

Yesterday, when the boat arrived from above, there were several Jews with articles purporting to be sutler's goods. They were examined, and proved to be nearly all contraband. In boxes supposed to contain plaster were hanks of the vilest fetids. In neat looking foil packages that were marked "solace tobacco" were quinine and morphine. Each boat that arrives brings some sharper who has avoided the provost guard at Helena, and hopes to make something out of the misfortunes of this people. A guard is stationed upon the streets to halt all who pass, whether citizen or soldier; if he has no pass he is conducted to the jail to give an account of himself. If not satisfactory, he is furnished with a paper reading thus: "You are required to leave this department and not return."—Few persons stop to question the matter or reason upon its necessity.

There is probably no provost in the country who is more inflexibly just and correct than Colonel Keal, of this department—a man of few words when engaged in business, affable but terse, and in the minutia of transactions never to be mistaken in his meaning.

Every facility is given those who desire to leave the city and join the rebels over the border. It is that much less for us to feed, and that much more for them. Better have them insurgents than malcontents, is the warrior's theory. Better two enemies in front than one foe behind.

The work of rejuvenation in this army goes on, and soon we shall have one of the most effective armies in the nation, flushed with successes, well equipped, and confident of its leaders.

General Ord is now in the command of Natchez, which is a point of considerable importance. My next will, in all probability, be mailed from there.

General Steele has superseded Prentice at Helena—the politician giving place to the soldier. We are not alone in political offices as the discontent of the rebels can testify. It is mortifying to a people of dignity, if we be such, to know that we have generals unfit for colonels, and colonels unfit for corporals. Some of them, I can name more than one, who have been promoted for pusillanimity, though the powers thought it bravery. One wears a strap with two stars, whose knees smote together upon the battlefield in which the world thought him brave and earning laurels.

The weather is extremely hot, but the health of the army good. Doubtless we owe much of this to the fact that there is none, or very little, vegetable *debris* in the city. Such a thing as a vegetable is almost unknown. Some fruits are brought here, but sold at such exorbitant prices that there is but little thrown away. Watermelons at two dollars a piece is rather dear, and peaches at a dime a piece will not allow of parting.

The fortifications have been strengthened much since our occupancy—no force that the Confederacy could bring could affect us. Heavy guns have been taken to the rear, as they are not needed in front.

The Vicksburg War Eagle, a small sheet of five columns, is being issued by the Yanks, filled with items of local interest.

The Southern railroad has been placed in charge of Colonel Coolbaugh, who first placed the Yankee flag over the court house in Vicksburg. It is said the road will soon be in a condition to meet all the requirements of the army.

The city has been divided into eight districts, under separate officers, for the purpose of thoroughly cleaning the city.

The Eagle has "every reason to believe that trade regulations on the Mississippi have been so modified by the Secretary of the Treasury, that but little more inconvenience will be suffered by those engaged in it than was felt in times of peace.

GEN. PEMBERTON.—A Mississippi correspondent of the Atlanta Appeal writes:

I am assured by undoubted authority that Gen Pemberton has notified the President that nothing but a positive command from him will induce Gen. P. to continue in command of the Army of Vicksburg after its organization.

New Advertisements.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.

E. C. Roughton, Adm'r. &c. vs. Heirs at law of Colby Riley, dec'd. } Petition to sell Land.

In this case it appearing to the Court that Michael Riley, one of the heirs at law in this suit, is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said Michael Riley to appear before the Justices of Yadkin County Court, at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October next, to show, if he has any thing to say, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted; otherwise the case will be heard *ex parte*, and the land sold accordingly.

Witness T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday in July, 1863.

Sept. 3-18-6w. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk,
pr.adv.$6 by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

In Equity. Petition to sell Land.

Christian Reed, Henry Reed, Philip Spaugh and wife Christina, and Philip Reed, vs. Thomas Reed and Winfield Hine and wife Catharine.

Affidavit having been made before the Clerk and Master of this Court, that Thomas Reed and Winfield Hine and wife Catharine, the above named defendants are residing beyond the limits of this State: Notice is therefore given them that the aforesaid petitioners filed their petition in said court of Equity, on the 22nd day of August, 1862, praying for a sale of the Lands belonging to their mother, the late Elizabeth Reed, dec'd. Now, unless said defendants shall personally be and appear before said court of Equity to be held for said County at the Court House in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed and the cause set for hearing as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said court, at office, this 22nd day of August, 1863. D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

Aug. 27. pr.adv. $6

$50 REWARD!

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, in Surry County, on Tuesday the 18th inst. my negro man ISAAC. He is of a dark copper color, stout, square built, and weighs about 175 pounds, height about 5 feet 5 inches. I purchased said boy in Richmond, a few weeks since, and he was raised in Sampson County, N. C., near the Court-house, by John Van.

I will give $50 reward for his apprehension, so that I can get him.

Address me at Tom's Creek, P. O., Surry County, N. C.

M. HIATT.

August 31, 1863. 4t

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

North Carolina, Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, August 18th, 1863. General Order, No. 1.

I. The following persons are exempt from duty in the Guard for "Home Defence," except from drill or service within their counties, when invaded by the enemy:

FIRST CLASS.—All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been practicing in their professions; Railroad Officers and employees, not to include laborers, (except two expert track hands for each section for eight miles, who are exempt,) porters and messengers; one miller to each mill; mail carriers; the commanding officer of each Brigade, Regiment and Company of the Militia, and Adjutant of the Regiment. Where any of these officers have accepted a commission in the Guard for "Home Defence," the next officer in rank will be exempted. This class is also exempt from drill.

SECOND CLASS.—Contractors with the State or Confederate Government and their necessary employees; one Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no Tax Collector; one Editor to each Newspaper, and all necessary compositors; Professors in Colleges and Teachers in Academies.

II. Post Masters are civil officers of the Confederate Government and are exempt by law. Quakers, who have or may pay the tax imposed by law, and those who have been exempted from military duty upon surgeon's certificate of disability, approved at this office, are exempts from all military duty.

III. The Commanding Officers will order Company drills once every week, on Saturday afternoon; and Battalion drill once a month.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

August 27, 1863.

Board of Sustenance.

THE members of the County Board of Sustenance will please assemble at the Court House on Saturday before September Court, being September 5, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Each District Agent will please prepare a statement containing the name of every family assisted by the county, and the amount received by them monthly,—giving the number in the family, &c., which statement they will please forward to me, if possible, the week before the Board meeting.

E. A. VOGLER, President B of S.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 17, 1863. 16-4c

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1862.

Adam Hartman and others, vs. Elmind Clodfelter a others. } Petition to sell the land of Jacob Hartman, deceased, for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elmind Clodfelter, Alexander Clodfelter, Andrew Clodfelter, Jacob Clodfelter and Philip Clodfelter, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., be made for six consecutive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Honorable Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against them and the cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, B. A. KITTRELL, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office at Lexington, N. C., the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863.

B. A. KITTRELL, C. M. E.

16-6w.

Enrollment of Conscripts to 45.

Enrolling Office, 6th Congressional Dist. Greensborough, N. C., August 8, 1863.

In obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscripts for North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments comprising the Sixth Congressional District, are hereby requested to assemble all white male persons within their respective regiments, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail, at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination:

Alamance, 48th regiment, at Graham, Aug. 20.

Guilford, 67th regiment, at Greensboro', August 24th and 25th.

Guilford, 68th regiment, at Greensboro', August 27th and 28th.

Forsyth, 71st regiment, at Winston, August 31st and September 1st.

Forsyth, 121st regiment, at Winston, September 1st and 2nd.

Stokes, 72nd regiment, at Danbury, September 4th and 5th.

Rockingham, 69th regiment, at Wentworth, September 8th and 9th.

Rockingham, 70th regiment, at Wentworth September 11th and 12th.

Caswell, 47th regiment, at Yanceyville, September 15th and 16th.

Person, 44th regiment, at Roxboro', September 18th and 19th.

All persons who fail to report at the time and place appointed, will be treated as deserters.

No conscript will be allowed to volunteer after enrollment, or put in a substitute, except at the Camp of Instruction.

Captains of companies will be particular to enroll all who have not been detailed properly, or are not received a certificate of exemption from the enrolling officer or board of surgeons; also all discharged soldiers, who were not discharged at my last enrollment.

J. H. ANDERSON,
First Lieutenant and Enrolling Officer.

16-4w.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT the necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of July 10th in force for thirty days from and after the 12th instant, in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

(SEAL) In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D., 1863, and in the Eighty-Eight year of our Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
August 13-2w.

IRON SUGAR CANE MILL.

I EXPECT to erect at my House, about one mile south of Salem, a large Iron Mill for grinding Sugar Cane, and will grind the Cane alone, or grind the Cane and boil the Molasses, for all that will bring, on as fair and reasonable terms as can be afforded.

JAMES BRINDLE.

Salem, N. C., July 30, 1863.

Money Lost.

AT THE SALEM STEAM MILL ON FRIday morning last, I lost a roll of MONEY, containing as near as I can recollect, seven or ten TEN DOLLAR BILLS Confederate money. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the money to me. JAMES I. WHITAKER.

Flat Branches, Forsyth Co., N. C.

August 21, 1863. 3t-pd

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, about six weeks ago, a no-horn heifer about three years old, not marked. Said heifer is of a dark brindle color, with white back and face and other white spots. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said heifer to me, or any information so that I can get her. AUGUSTUS REICH.

Near Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C. aug. 6-tf

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE MILITIA, Raleigh, August 3, 1863. General Order, No. 17.

I. All communications on military matters intended for His Excellency the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present, the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defence duty, and all applications for such exemption to secure attention, must be forwarded through the commanding officer of the Regiment, with his approval.

By order of Gov. VANCE.

R. S. TUCKER,
Maj. and A. A. A. General.

Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1863. 14-2w.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ON the last Saturdays of July, August and September, the Examining Committee of Forsyth County will attend at the Court House for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of all applicants for teachers of public schools of Forsyth County.

By order of Committee: J. BONER, Chm.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand **Writing Paper and Envelopes,** which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail.*

The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention. O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem N. C., July 15th, 1863. 11-tf.

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, (Seeded,) Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many; the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbadns, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. L. HEGE, Commissary Ag't.

Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY. } In Equity.

John Spurgin, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Spurgin, deceased.
Against Absolom Williams and wife and others. Original Bill filed in said Court for an account and settlement of the Estate of said deceased.

In the above case, the undersigned was, at the last Term of said Court, appointed Commissioner to take the account of said Estate. And it appearing that the following defendants therein reside beyond the limits of this State, viz: Isaiah Spurgin, Absalom Williams and his wife Sarah, Jacob Ferguson and wife Phebe, Romulus Shultz and wife Christina, Joseph R. Spurgin, Jacob Wilborne and wife Phebe Jane, and William J. Spurgin, I hereby notify said non-resident defendants, that I shall, on the 3rd Monday of August next, at my office, in the town of Winston, in the County of Forsyth and State afore said, proceed to take said account, when and where they may attend with their evidence.

THOS. J. WILSON, Comm'r.

Winston, N. C., July 6th, 1863. 10-6t

NEW AND BRILLIANT ROMANCES—Just ready at WEST & JOHNSTON'S, 145, Main street, Richmond.

Mailing notice—West & Johnson will send their books by mail, postage free, to any part of the Confederate States, on receipt of the price.

I.—No Name: A novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," "Queen of Hearts," etc., etc.

This work is from the pen of the most gifted writers of the day, and "No Name" surpasses in beauty and vigor all of his former productions. It is the most popular novel of 1863—magnificent in plot, diction and narration.

"The interest of this story begins with the first line, and ends only with the last."—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Price $4.

II.—Les Miserables (Fantine:) A novel. By Victor Hugo. 10th Thousand. This is the first of the five parts of Les Miserables. Competent critics, in both hemispheres, have pronounced Les Miserables to be the most powerful work of fiction of the 18th century.

"It is a bible in the fictitious literature of the nineteenth century."—*Southern Literary Messenger.* Price $3.

III.—Cosette. The Second Part of Les Miserables (each part a complete novel.)

☞ Read the account of the Battle of Waterloo, with which "Cosette" opens. Price $2.

IV.—The Royal Ape. A Humorous Dramatic Poem. $1.

"It is a satire upon the Yankee Government, and is not without merit. We cannot recommend the work, however, for it is in some places grossly indecent, and we confess that such spiciness is not what we desire to see in Southern literature. We would not put the book into the hands of a child or a lady. It is gotten up very neatly, and we regret that such an excellent house should have put forth such a book."—*Magnolia.*

V.—The Stonewall Song Book. New edition. A collection of patriotic, sentimental and comic songs. 50 cents.

VI.—The Soldier's Companion; containing an abridgement of Hardee's Infantry Tactics; with the Heavy Infantry and Rifle Manuals, Skirmish Drill and Bayonet Exercise, Field Fortification, Picket and Outpost Duty. By Capt. G. C. Lewis. Price $2 50.

VII.—The London Index. A Weekly Paper, devoted to the interests of the Confederate States. 16 pages. Several late numbers to hand. Each $1.

VIII.—The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Octave Feuillet. This is a newly revised and corrected translation from the French of a novel which, in beauty and simplicity, vies with the "Vicar of Wakefield." Price $1 50.

IX.—The Confederate Receipt Book. A compilation of over 100 receipts adapted to the times. Price 75 cents.

"No housekeeper should be without this little book. Its value cannot be over estimated."—*Register.*

The Bold Soldier Boy Songsters. A new collection of patriotic, sentimental and comic songs. Five cents.

In press and nearly ready, Aurora Floyd, by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret."

"Aurora Floyd" surpasses in interest "The Gambler's Wife."

WEST & JOHNSTON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
145 Main street, Richmond.

July, 30, 1863.

Spun Cotton and Sheeting

I WILL barter for Corn, Wheat, and Oats.

J. M. CLARK.

August 21, 1863.

Poetry.

PATIENCE.

A gentle angel wendeth
Throughout this world of woe,
Whom God in mercy sendeth
To comfort us below.
Her looks a peace abiding
And holy love proclaim;
O follow, then, her guiding—
Sweet Patience is her name.

She leads us through this tearful
And sorrow stricken land,
And speaks, resigned and cheerful,
Of better days at hand.
And when thou art despairing
She bids thee clear thy brow,
Herself thy burden sharing,
More hopeful far than thou.

She sobers into sadness
Thy grief's excessive smart,
And steeps in peace the sadness
And tumult of the heart.
The darkest hour she maketh
As bright as sun at noon,
And heals each wound that acheth,
Full surely, if not soon.

Thy falling tears she chides not
But pours in healing balm;
Thy longings she derides not,
But makes devout and calm:
And when in stormy seasons
Thou asketh, murmuring, why?
She giveth thee no reasons,
But smiling, points on high.

To every doubt and question
She cares not to reply:
"Bear on," is her suggestion,
"Thy resting place is nigh."
Thus by thy side she walketh,
A true and constant friend;
Not overmuch she talketh,
But thinks, "O happy end!"

FOR THE PRESS.

EVENING GOSSIP OVER "OUR OLD SCRAP BOOK."

BY J. H. B.

How drearily the rain drops plash upon the panes! It has been raining all day with the same steady, monotonous sound [Take this cushioned chair please, just opposite me, in the shadow of the window.] Well, a rainy day is very pleasant; especially when one has no agreeable appointment out-doors—and no labor to perform in-doors. You agree with me!—Then perhaps our spirits are confluent. I have always been partial to rainy days—"long rainy days;" and a wonder it is to me that, on such occasions, the old oaken drawer containing my old letters doesn't voluntarily open, for, in truth, as soon as the sky is overcast with "leaden clouds," and the drops of rain begin to patter down upon the roof and panes and commence their "drip—drip—drip" from the mossy eves, rattling away through the old tin gutter into the cistern below, I invariably seek the tomb of those dear old memories of the past; and the soft music of the falling rain keeps tuneful measure with my thoughts as they wander away back to the dim, distant shore of earlier years. I have an old scrap book too, which keeps me good company during the long days when the sun is hid and the dreary rain comes plashing down. I never weary of turning its old yellow leaves, for as I slowly finger them, it seems like counting over the golden hours which lie strewn over the shadowy realms of "lang syne." You would like to see it! Nothing, I assure you, could afford me more pleasure than showing it you Here it is; and how tenderly its dear old face looks up to ours through the gathering gloom of the twilight shades. You smile at my conceit—Ah, well; truly, on the rough exterior of the old souvenir there are traced no outlines even of the physiognomy of man, yet still there *is* a face there, which, as it sweetly smiles upon my gaze, softly whispers—"old times!" Here I can see myself again as a "shining faced school-boy," and again, in later years, as a lover—(one of the "Sleeping I dreamed, love" class.) And here, on the third leaf is a very pretty little poem, showing the power of fond memory over all the influence of changeful years and trouble:

Though swiftly Time, with rapid wings,
Has borne us from old scenes we knew,
Ye memory oft the picture brings
In glowing colors back to view;
Thus early friends remember when
They first as school-boys met in play
And yet, though years have passed since then,
It only seems "the other day."

And our first love!—How vividly the sweet delusion of that old dream is brought back to the heart as we read on:

The form of her we loved of yore,
To whom we pledged affection's vow
Will glide before our eyes once more,
Though but in memory I ving now;
Of that ark hair one tress alone—
A tress-ured gift—is spared decay,
Yet words in that familiar tone
Seem only breathed "the other day."

Ah! the heart can never forget its first love, and it can never love again as tenderly and true. How sweet it is, after years of absence, to return once more to the home of your childhood; and on some calm, beautiful day, when the golden sunlight is falling down from the blue skies, to stroll again into the old forest, and, *accidentally*, find your-elf seated upon the same old moss grown log where, long ago, you and *she* had rested, hand in hand, dreaming the olden dream of love. Then you remember the auburn curl you have treasured away in your album—the *last kiss* she gave you on the night before she left the village—and her last words as you stood together on the vine-trellised portico, in the yellow light of the Autumn moon. O, tis not the lightest thing the heart can do to forget, for a while, the existence of the present, and musingly wander back to the happy hours of by-gone days, when the soul dwelt with love, joy and beauty—

* * * * Beauty that must fade,
And Joy whose hand is ever at his lips
Bidding adieu.

Why is it that we always think and speak so tenderly of the past? Though the present be laden with joy and the future be gilding with happiness, we are blind to its felicity until they shall have been numbered with the irrevocable past. Then, and not until then, we regret having neglected the advantages offered us. How truly speaks this line where rests my finger:

Pleasures brighten as they take their flight.

We were speaking of love. Every soul is capable of loving, and every soul has loved or will love. Even the most dismal old Diogenes, whose very looks renounce the idea of affection, will, at the mention of *some particular name*, feel his aged heart beat quicker, as he remembers the time when the roses bloomed upon his cheeks, and thinks again of that beautiful night, long, long ago, when he whispered to the silent stars—"I love her."

There is many a treasured love untold; and it is pleasant to bave the large sympathies of such beautiful lines as the following:

There is many a thrilling love unsung,
Unheard as the spirit's wing;
As the song of the harp, though sweetly strung,
May sleep on the silent string.
There is many a cherished love unbreathed
That dies with the faithful breast;
Or, perchance, in dying words bequeathed
As the bosom sinks to rest!

Do you observe the selective beauty of the word 'silent,' in the fourth line? How often does true love lie trembling in the heart, fearful that some rude blast may suddenly blight its tenderly unfolding bud.

There are two loves—false and true. Not unfrequently the heart fancies it loves when, in reality, its only passion is "some little, wordless fantasia, awakened by some loving hand,"—such is false. True love is the gorgeous, amaranthyne flower of Platonic affection.

Many a heart echoes the beautiful and sublime sentiment of this verse:

The music burdened with grand words grains
Some master, powerful and passionate;
And dreaming of the royal-hearted sun,
The purple flower sleeps in her veiled state,

And this:

But Oh! my heart is happy of this hush,
So like the silence of that hour are dawn;
So glad to dream, as little shrubs may dream
All winter heath the warm snow on the lawn.

Do you admire rich, impassioned lines?—Here are some from the Indian:

Who loves is great, because to love is great;
Who loves is high, because to love is high;
Who loves is born to immortality,
Who loves can't hate, since love is opposed to hate;
Who loves can't hunger, because love is food;
Who loves can't thirst, because love is old wine,
Sparkling with spirit from wine-press divine.
Who loves is good, since love's both great and good.
Love to the heart's what rain is to the earth;
Love to the soul's what Sol is to the day—
The heaven-trammed lamp that lights this dismal way.
Back to the realm wherein it has its birth.
Oh! ye who would be blessed below, above,
Open the portals of your hearts to love.

And the beautiful German, always so expressive and pathetic, pictures "The Mystery of Love" in the following:

My heart, I bid thee answer,
How are love's marvels wrought?
"Two hearts to one pulse beating,
Two spirits to one taught!"
And tell me how love cometh:
"It comes unsought, unsent!"
And tell me how love goeth:
"*That was not love which went!*"

SHOPLIFTING—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Mrs. Burgett, represented as one of the most fashionable ladies in Chicago, was recently arrested for shoplifting, her elegant house being filled with costly dry goods, which she had stolen and secreted.

The case excited profound interest from the standing and surroundings of Mrs. Burgett.—She was promptly tried and convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary.—She at first positively refused to go before the court, and to avoid being taken by force, she deliberately retired to bed in her cell. She finally consented to go in after the rest of the prisoners had been sentenced and removed.

She was clad in deep mourning for the death of her husband. The Tribune gives the following report of the sentence:

She wore no ornaments, save two or three plain gold rings, and presented a sad contrast to her former elegant state. After she had taken a chair she raised her veil.

Her features were sad and careworn, and she seemed to have grown old rapidly within the past few weeks. She was bowed down, and sunk into her chair, deeply agitated, and trembling so violently that she could hardly maintain her seat. The clerk of the court handed her a glass of water, which she drank with difficulty.

Mr. Asay, her counsel, rose and said:

"Your honor knows that the property of this unfortunate lady is scattered about, and I would request a favor, which is allowed by the law, that the time within which the sentence is to be carried into effect may be extended from ten to thirty days to allow her time to recover and arrange it."

The Court—Have you anything to say, Mrs. Burgett?

Mrs. B. was about to rise, when her counsel advised her not to say anything, and she simply replied:

"I had wished to say something, but my counsel does not deem it advisable. If it is not proper, I will not say anything."

The Court—Having pleaded guilty, it is my duty to pass sentence. Your sex, former position, and late bereavement, excite my sympathy. I will not say a word to lacerate your feelings, but at once pronounce your sentence, which is, that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary for one year at hard labor, the shortest time the law allows, one day of which shall be in solitary confinement, and that you be removed, within the next thirty days.

Deeply agitated, and sobbing violently the wretched woman was led back to her cell.

GEN. STUART'S PERSONAL HABITS.—A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel relates of Gen. Stuart that he never under any circumstances touches ardent spirits, or fails to discountenance its use. He never swears an oath under any sort of provocation. He is always interested in religious services and exemplifies of his command, and more than all this a consistentious Christian, and attached to the church. We wish that so much could be said of all our commanders.

A GRAND SERIO-COMIC SERENADE.

Last Saturday night the quiet city of Selma was awakened by one of the strangest spectacles ever witnessed, namely: Six hundred and fifty negroes marching in column procession, with torches in hand, and shouting lustily an ode—or build, rapidly of all the negro melodies ever dreamed of. Thus this orderly procession was marching through the streets, a surprise may be imagined. Many, no doubt were startled, thinking that a negro Yankee invasion was making a raid, or that the Mississippi refugees, tired of camping in the outskirts of the city were going to find lodging inside. Some declared hell had broke loose, and perhaps many a guilty soul was trembling to think that the hour had come for him to surrender to a wild mob all his accumulation by theft and extortion, and began to wish he had been a little more patriotic.

After considerable inquiry it appeared that the noisy and dusky band was composed of the hands working on our fortifications, who, it being Saturday night, wished, for a little frolic, and resolved to serenade the worthy citizens, for whose defence and safety they had labored so hard. True politeness cannot go further.

In all but the singing they conducted themselves with the utmost propriety, never breaking out of line or attempting the smallest irregularity. They were headed and conducted by Mr. Howard, and the other overseers of the work.

After arriving in Water street, opposite the Provost Marshal's office they formed in line of battle and gave three cheers for the commander of the post, then for Capt. Lienur, the Chief Engineer, then for Mr. Ruter, the Superintendent, then for Captain Quinn, our worthy Provost Marshal, and wound up with a most tremendous cheer for "Mars Jeff. Davis," after which they retreated full of glory, to their camps, the happiest set of darkies we have seen for a long time.—Selma Dispatch.

COAL.—We were shown on yesterday a specimen of coal from a newly discovered vein in the deposits of this mineral in the vicinity of Leaksville, N. C., which we judge from its appearance and texture is a superior article for purposes of gas and such. It seemed to possess the properties of the anthracite coal, though it was not so hard as that dug in Pennsylvania. Perhaps it may be what miners and mineralogists term semi bituminous. At all events we have no question that the mines may be made of great service to the Confederacy by supplying a much needed article. The specimen of coal shown us was dug about six feet below the surface of the ground, and at this depth the vein was some three feet in width. Of course it became broader as it descended and the quantity was thought to be inexhaustible.

An enterprising company of gentlemen of this place are engaged in working these mines who have already made a contract with the Quartermaster of the post to furnish a large quantity of this coal for the Confederate Government.—[Dan. Register.

HOW LINCOLN RECRUITS HIS ARMY.

A gentleman recently from Norfolk, gives the following account to the Christian Observer of a proceeding which was doubtless regarded by the enemy as a "cute Yankee trick."

There are in the city of Norfolk four churches, which are used exclusively by the colored people for public worship. One of these has a bell and is known as the "Bell Church." A notice was recently circulated among the colored population, by order of the Provost Marshal, that on the following Sabbath something would be communicated in the Bell church in which they were interested. Their curiosity being thus appealed to the ringing of the bell drew an immense crowd. The house was filled. Many who could not get in stood around the doors and windows with listening ears. At an appointed signal a military manœuvre was executed, and they found themselves surrounded by three hundred soldiers, with fixed bayonets. Resistance was useless—escape impossible. All who were neither too young nor too old for military service were hurried away. No one was allowed to return home for clothing or any preparations. In their Sunday clothes they were marched on board the vessels that were in readiness to carry them to the North to swell the armies designed for the subjugation of the South.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

North Carolina Regiments are at present in the following Brigades and Divisions. Persons in writing to their friends in the army would do well to give the regiment, brigade and division to which they belong:

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade—Johnson's Division.

The 2nd, 4th, 5th, 12th, 14th, 20th, 28rd and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade—Rode's Division.

The 6th, 21st, 54th, 57th and Wharton's Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade—Early's Division.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th are in Lane's Brigade—Pender's Division.

The 8th, 31st, 51st, 61st are in Clingman's Brigade—Whiting's Division.

The 9th, (1st cavalry) is in Hampton's Brigade—Stuart's Division.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52nd are in Pettigrew's Brigade—Hoke's Division.

The 13th, 16th, 22nd, 34th and 38th are in Scales' Brigade—Pender's Division.

The 17th, 42nd and 50th are in Martin's Brigade—Whiting's Division.

The 15th, 47th, 4 4th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade—Ransom's Division.

The 24th, 25th, 35th and 49th are in Ransom's Brigade—Ransom's Division.

The 32nd, 43rd, 45th, 58nd and 2nd N. C. Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade—Rode's Division.

The 19th Regiment (2nd cavalry) is in W. H. F. Lee's Brigade—Stuart's Division.

The 29th and 39th are in McNair's Brigade French Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade—Heth's Division.

The 60th is in Stovall's Brigade—Breckinridge's Division.

The 14th is in Fraser's Brigade—Buckner's Division.

The 63th is in Pegram's Brigade—Buckner's Division.

The 49th, 59th and 64th are in Robertson's Brigade—Stuart's Division.

The 10th, 36th, 40th (artillery) and 66th (infantry) are not brigaded.

The Brigade and Division commanders of the 58th and 62nd are not known.—*Dispatch.*

Hon. Robert Jemison has been selected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Yancey in the Confederate Senate.

Miss Nancy Bodon, T. W. Lindsay,
Miss Virginia Berbe, Rev.
D. G. Barton, Mrs. McBee,
John N. Camble, Samuel Mason,
Jasper W. Davis, John Price,
Louisa Fry, Miss Fannie C. Parham,
Capt. R. A. Hauser, Mrs. Martha S. Rice,
Mrs. Vand Haley, Agt. Southern Express Co.
Miss Mary Jane Hall, Mrs. Rachel Sell,
Robert Joyce, Geo. W. Wilson,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

K. BRUNER, P. M.
Salem, N. C. August 15th, 1863. 000.000

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court House, Salem, on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty one years. They are requested to call on Jesse Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D Payne, Wm Clinard
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Shepherd Preston, Joel Fulton, T. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm Gaines, Pressley Stafford, C. Shields.
7. Peter Easter, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Hall.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Dew, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, Wm. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Basil Snider.
14. J. L. Stewart, Wm. M. Lemon, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, Jones J. Nisbet.
16. H. Kinnaman, H. Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews.
18. W. Marshall, L. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S Waggoner, J E Matthews, J M Marshall.
20. J M Sanford, S H Laugshour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H Conrad, T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Fawy, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. C H Renegar, A Revel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillian, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Natn'l Ketner, John Craver.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
35. Alex Ballings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Natn'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Thos Shutts, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. F C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Snipe, J S Pledger, J C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H B Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Swaim, [illegible] Rinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynn
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, War Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. Tit Keehle, J D Sowers, P F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, E Morris.
50. W A Bullock, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Edgin.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

The History of N. Carolina

PUBLISHD in 1851 by the undersigned, preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is proposed for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names, &c., in the various counties of the State; and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th 1863.

Editors publishing this for three months, and sending me a copy of the paper containing the same shall receive a copy of the second edition when published, which will be enlarged carefully corrected and embellished with engravings.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned will issue, in a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH!"

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, blasting as it did with the genius of Hood, of Jerold, and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of the "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" bring to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal the advantage of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen who will have charge of typographical and engraving departments are unsurpassed in that skill necessary for success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and serious,) from the hands of one of the best engravers on the continent—an artist whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" the spiciest most readable, and best illustrated literary journal in America. It shall distance compet tion.

TERMS.—Subscription for single copies $10 per annum. News dealers supplied at the rate of $15 per hundred copies. Address

OVERALL, CAMPBELL, HUGHES & Co.
Publishers, Richmond, Va.

Office on Main street, between 9th and 10th.

June 29, 1863.

Executive Dep't N. Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, July 21st, 1863.

General Order, No. 18.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States having called into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the Conscript Act, General Order, No. 13, ordering the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE,

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

July 22-2w.

WANTED

TO RENT A HOUSE AND LOT IN WINSTON or Salem. Winston preferred.

Any person wishing to rent will please call at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

In presenting ourselves as an applicant for the circulation of the Press we ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in the Congressional District, which would encourage us to encounter all obstructions in our labors.

We have used our best endeavors to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the business is a hazardous one. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will be strictly devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

Such Literary matter also will be part of the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render their pages welcome visitors to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an consolidation of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will cry aloud and spare not.

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $15. Ten copies for $30. Fifteen copies for $40. Twenty copies for $50

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks! AT THE PRESS OFFICE.

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office.

Warrants, Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds, Administr'n Bonds,
Ca Sas, Vt Ca Sas, Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds, Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits, Apprentice Indentures,
Garnishments, Appearance Bonds,
Writs, Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas, Deed Deeds,
Witness Tickets, Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets, Fi Fa,
Declarations of Evidence, Ven Ex,
Marriage Licenses, &c. &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

THE

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE

THE proprietor is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements to have the paper

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The illustrations will be commenced early in July, and will embrace portraits of distinguished Generals, Civilians, Sketches of Southern Scenery, and sketches illustrating Stories.

The first of the second half of volume four will be issued July the 4th, and will contain the first chapter of an original and very romantic story of Southern Life, with illustrations, entitled

"MYRA BRUCE,"

OR

TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY,

with the usual variety of Essays, Poetry, &c.

The additional expense incurred to illustrate, with the increased price of paper and labor, necessitate a rise in advance in the rates of subscription. The terms after July 1st will be—

For one year, $7 00
For six months, 4 00
Single copies, 20
News Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Address JAMES GARDNER,
Augusta, Georgia.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil,

Large Rope, Curry Combs,
Drugs and Medicines,
Dyestuffs, &c., &c.

may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C. March 6, 1863. 44-3w-pd.

THOMAS T. BEST,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

T. T. B.

Jan. 9 1863. 36-1y

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY.
Beauty,
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c., &c.

For sale at the BOOK STORE.

Census of North Carolina.

counties	Whites	Free col.	Slaves	Total
Alamance	7,936	421	2,146	10,503
Alexander	3,822	19	1,045	4,886
Anson	6,562	151	4,951	11,664
Alleghany	3,357	27	906	4,290
Ashe	7,724	148	1,488	9,360
Beaufort	8,172	725	5878	14,775
Bertie	6,433	270	8166	14,869
Bladen	6,633	438	6337	13,408
Brunswick	4,575	280	3641	8,496
Buncombe	16,923	100	1193	18,216
Burke	6,647	219	2171	9,237
Caldwell	7,402	104	3040	10,546
Camden	2,217	114	1993	4,324
Carteret	4,940	276	2273	7,489
Caswell	6,064	149	1969	8,185
Catawba	9,603	1478	9355	20,435
Chatham	9,033	83	4824	13,940
Cherokee	12,255	104	2246	14,605
Chowan	3,609	332	3179	7,120
Clay	2,278	151	2713	5,142
Cleaveland	10,109	1037	11934	23,080
Columbus	5,776	268	6103	12,147
Craven	9,033	1221	8249	18,503
Cumberland	9,324	1283	6190	16,773
Currituck	3,671	276	3830	7,777
Davidson	12,358	347	7984	20,689
Davie	6,107	191	2834	9,132
Duplin	5,264	374	716	6,354
Edgecombe	11,141	99	11018	22,258
Forsyth	6,300	152	2079	8,531
Franklin	7,903	1034	2186	11,123
Gaston	4,144	354	3302	7,800
Granville	11,169	1121	11066	23,356
Greene	3,330	152	3045	6,527
Guilford	15,760	1083	3665	20,508
Halifax	8,842	2459	10490	21,791
Harnett	5,251	194	2554	8,099
Haywood	5,583	6	313	5,901
Henderson	3,281	85	1352	4,718
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9,504
Hyde	4,682	369	2793	7,844
Iredell	11,141	99	4176	15,417
Jackson	5,241	6	261	5,508
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15,657
Jones	2,210	197	3473	5,880
Lenoir	4,903	573	4835	10,311
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8,195
Macon	5,570	115	519	6,004
Madison	5,803	9	213	5,025
Martin	5,542	265	3382	9,189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7,060
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6531	17,374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1248	7,074
Moore	7,228	65	2515	11,147
Nash	6,349	153	2	6,504
New Hanover	10,057	1061	10559	21,733
Northampton	5,912	656	8278	14,846
Onslow	5,178	150	3491	8,819
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16,948
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	9783	15,740
Pendleton	3,677	878	3319	7,874
Person	5,798	348	5196	11,321
Pitt	7,400	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	621	4043
Randolph	14,768	849	2646	16793
Richmond	5,821	345	5453	11619
Robeson	9,584	1450	6440	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3629	14286
Rutherford	8,050	122	2391	10573
Sampson	9,106	460	7028	16634
Stanly	6,690	342	11694	18726
Stokes	7,547	86	2439	10072
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,283	143	1597	5023
Union	8,903	83	6840	15826
Wake	16,420	1824	10751	28927
Warren	4,922	406	10304	15726
Washington	3,606	235	2295	6136
Watauga	4,771	32	104	4907
Wayne	8,821	874	8485	18180
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3196	9420
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	302	8595
	631,429	30,097	351,081	992,607

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each addition al half ounce or less.
Drop letters, 2 cts.
Advertised letters, 1 ct.
Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight—

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 20 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding two ounces in weight—

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 8 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical or not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to official business."

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	
Tennessee,		

Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21, to be referred to the people for ratification.

Those States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13, '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16, '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21, '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25, '61	58 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30, '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3, '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22, '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	
Tennessee,	maj. popular vote	61,176.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

EARLY PEAS.

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.